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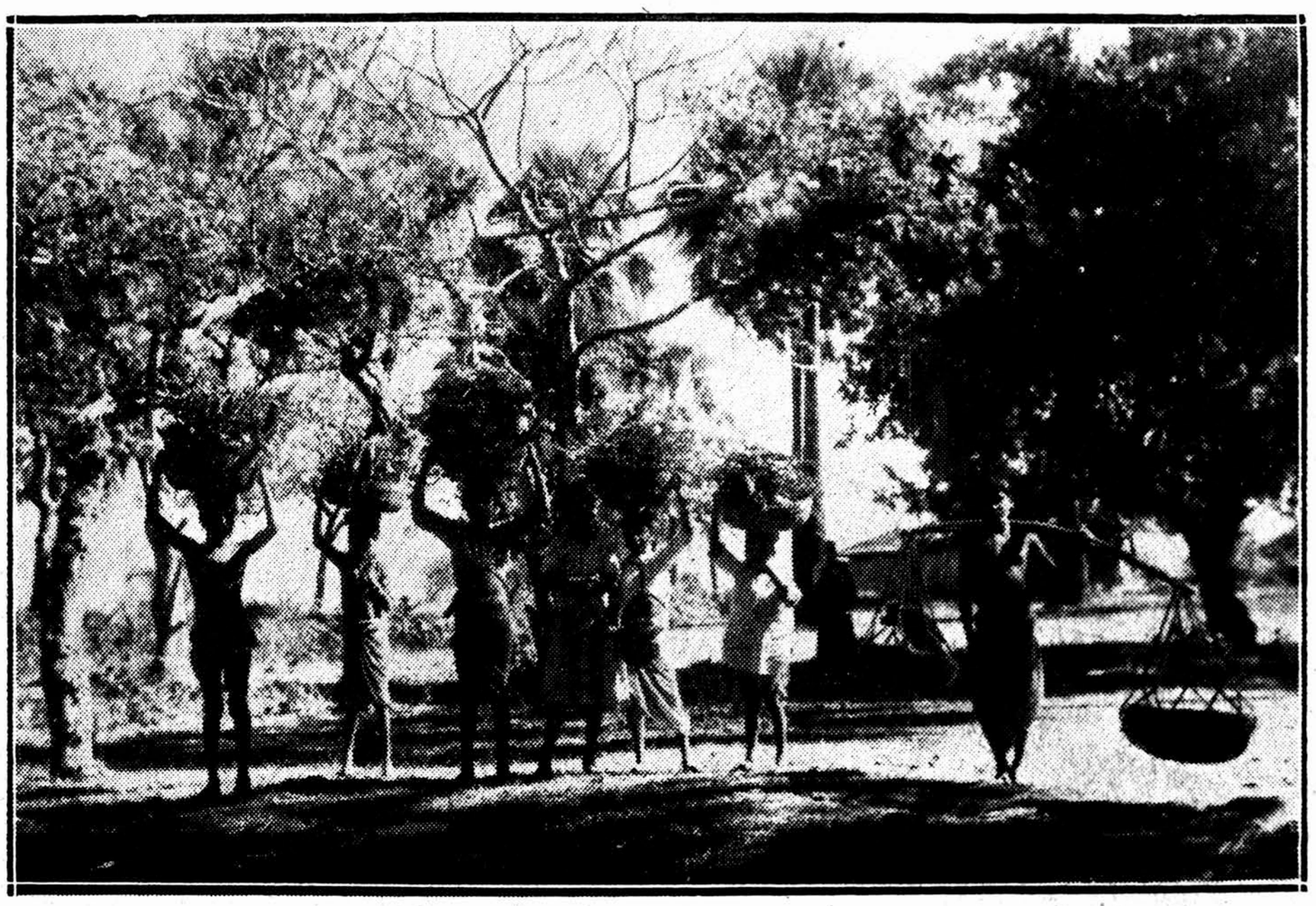
GATEWAY, TIPPOO'S FORT, SERINGAPATAM.

—P. K. Venkata Rao.

"Fuel For The Family Hearth"



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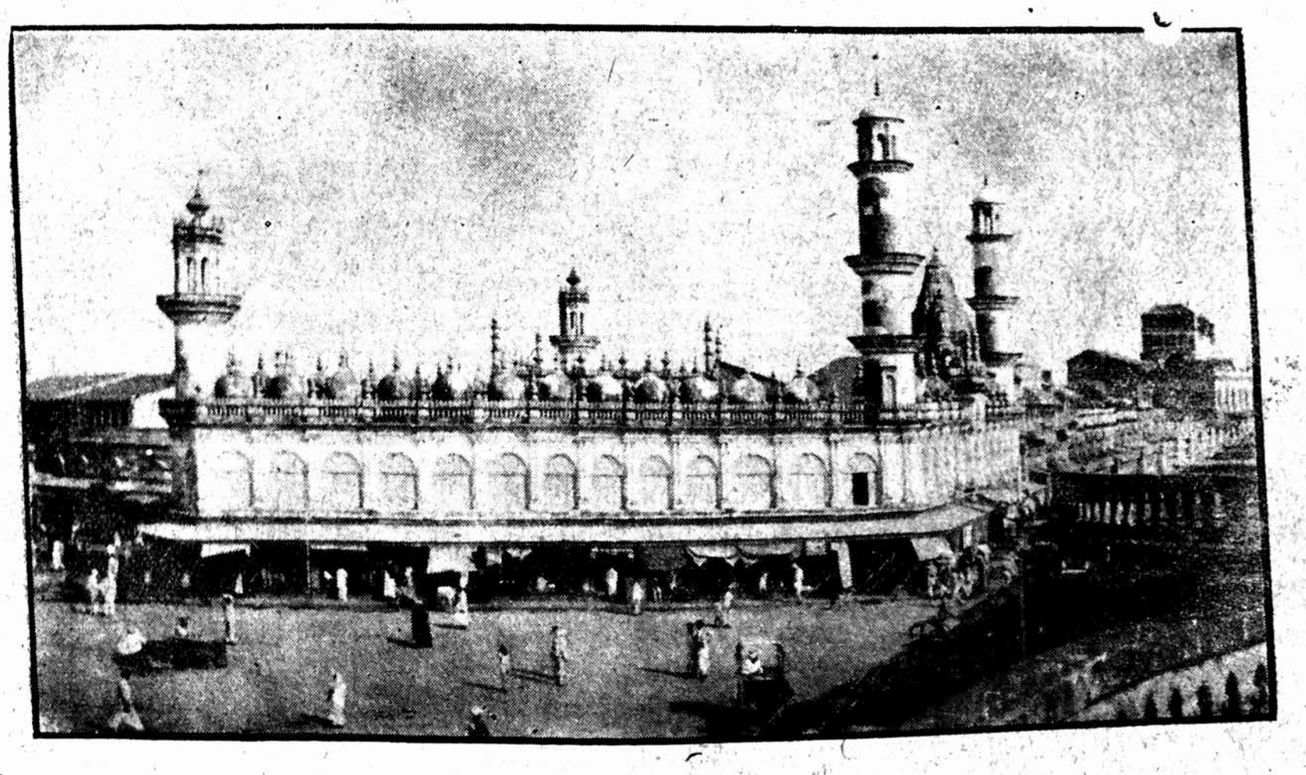
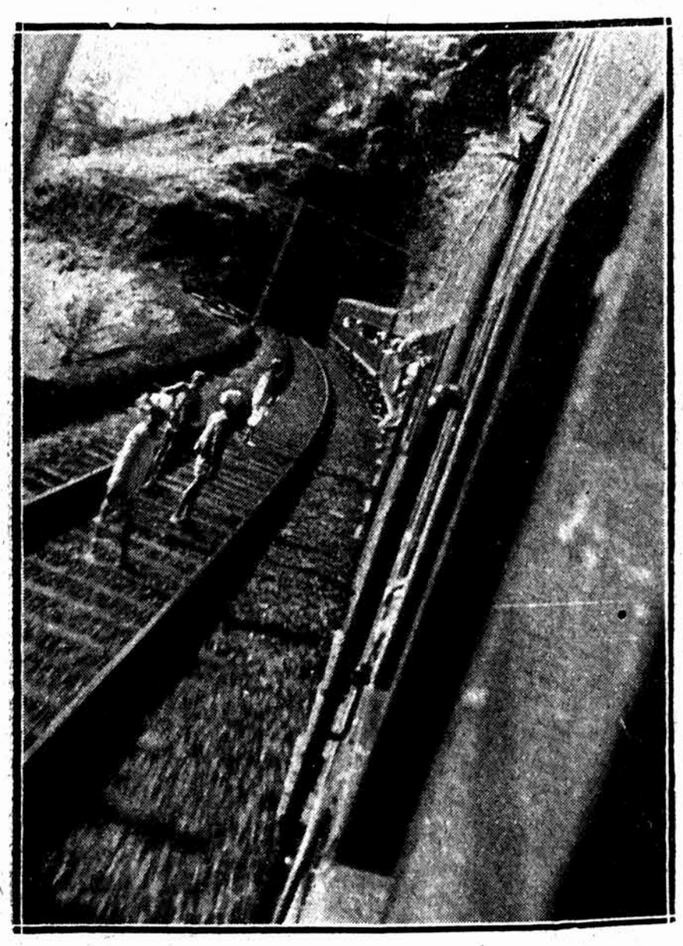


The Mosque, Jamnagar

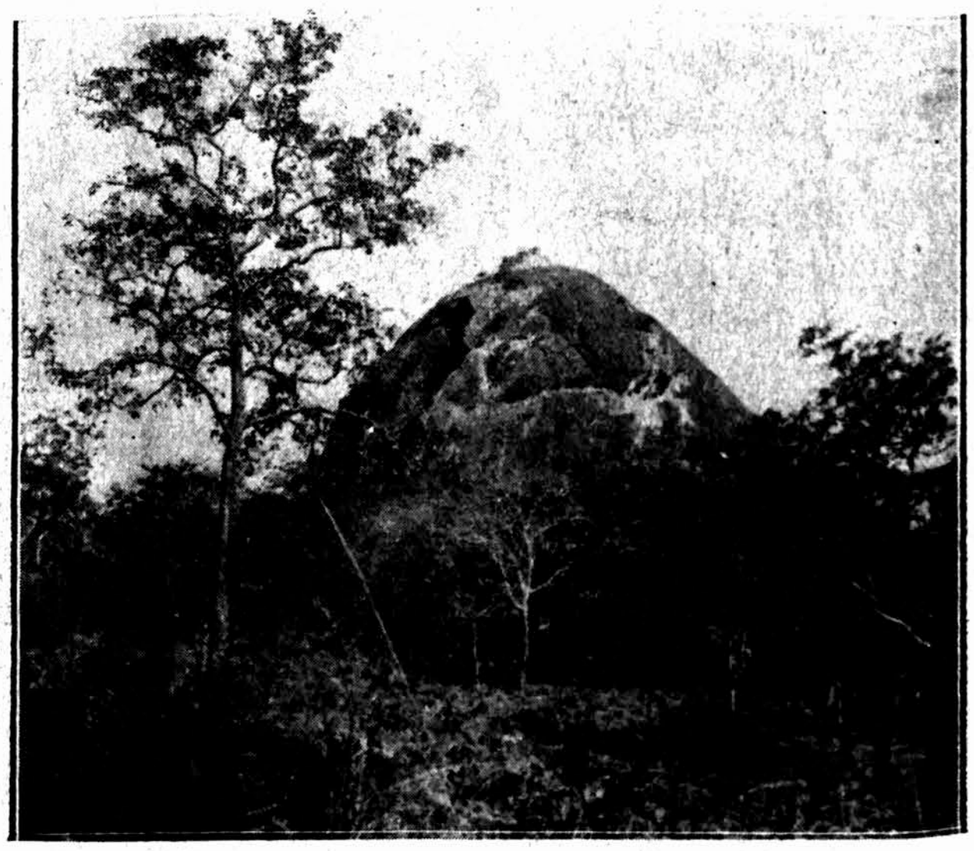
(Photo by H. J. Chevli.)

An exclusive snapshot of General Franco, Commander of Spanish rebels, taken at Salamanca.



Through the Khandala Ghats

(Photo by H. Lal.)



"Jamalgad" (S. Kanara)—solid rock, 1,000 ft. high, over which Tippoo Sultan built a fort.

New "Silhouette" Competition

(See Pages 24 and 25)

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PUSHKIN

Great Russian Poet Who Was Exiled For Satire On Tsarism

By ABDUL AZIZ AZAD

One hundred years ago died Pushkin, perhaps the greatest Russian poet who not only founded a new school of national poetry, but also gave expression, even at that time, to dissatisfaction with the autocratic regime of the Tsars

Russia will celebrate this week the centenary of his death.

The name of Alexander Sergeevich Pushkin, in spite of the fact that he was a poet, and that a poet's fame is generally limited to his own country, is known the world over. Pushkin was the founder and the most outstanding and inspired poet of Russia. He was the one who hewed and worked out a rough language into the most beautiful shape; he was the first Russian master of 'belles lettres' to reshape the Russian language into a beautiful and flawless jewel, incomparable in style and content, lyric with the richness of its expression and beauty.

Pushkin's poetry is as new to-day, as attractive in its style and beauty, as meaningful and easy to grasp, as it was a hundred years ago when he first composed it. This is because Pushkin had not only talent to write and to compose, had not only a deep knowledge of the themes on which he chose to write, but because in addition to his gifted nature and extremely sensitive heart, he had a love of truth, a great sympathy for the masses of the Russian people, plus a deep insight of the then prevailing system in which he saw the overwhelming majority of the people suffering, and under which he himself suffered so greatly.

Persecuted By Tsarism

Born poet that he was, Pushkin was above all a humanitarian, and he loved to speak out the truth no matter what the consequences to him might be. Whenever he was confronted by the choice of stating truth or its alternative, he gallantly chose the truth. Though he often suffered, and suffered greatly, for this, he nevertheless willingly preferred to suffer and speak the truth than to be a hypocrite.

It was this golden quality of Pushkin, perhaps, that was the only power that stimulated his creative zeal, otherwise the man who gave to the world such uncomparable treasures of poetry and prose in his writings lived under such unbearable conditions and oppression from the Tsarist Government that it would have been impossible for him to do anything, much less write particularly against the "almighty despotism" itself.

Pushkin worked on and he knew that he was on the right path. He knew that one day his work would undoubtedly find its reflection deep in the heart of the peoples inhabiting the territory of Russia. His far-sightedness, the scope of his knowledge and acquaintance with court life, with its rottenness and intrigues, gave him the power to see clearly that the Russian people were suffering unbearably under the despotism and that the time would undoubtedly come when they would unite and with their mighty blow shatter the hated system and replace it by a new one, a system that corresponded to their interests and that would end once and for all their centuries-old sufferings.

"My Fame Will Spread . . ."

Pushkin felt that when that time would come the Russian people would then understand the huge service the poet had done for his Russia and its people. "My fame will spread all over great Russia," he says, "And all people will know me.....the proud descendants of the Slavs.....and Finn and wild, at present, Tungus and friend of the steppes Kalmyk."

With astonishing correctness the prophecies of Pushkin have to-day come true. To-day despotism has disappeared from Russia, giving place to the highest form of democracy, and the people inhabiting

Arin Radionovna the old nurse of Pushkin

the territory of the Soviet Union not only know Pushkin's name but study his works, and pay him undying homage. Were the great poet alive to-day, he undoubtedly would have felt himself no less fortunate and happy, as did that great master of prose and preacher of humanitarianism, Maxim Gorky, witnessing the realization of his dreams in his last days.

Alexander Sergeevich Pushkin was born in Moscow on May 26, 1799, his father being a nobleman and his mother the grand-daughter of a Negro slave of Peter the Great. The young Pushkin's surroundings were very favourable for his cultural development, one of his uncles was a poet, another relative, a writer, and the family had connections with numerous writers, poets and members of the higher classes and aristocracy close to the ruling circles. This proved still further useful when Pushkin, in 1811, moved to St. Petersburg and, as a member of the privileged class, was admitted to the newly opened Lyceum near the Tsar's residential palace at Tsarskoye Selo.

Early Zeal For Reading

Pushkin's development, particularly his love for the masses of the Russian peasant and other subjected members of the population was greatly due to his old nurse, Arina Rodionovna, whose influence on Pushkin was so great that he seldom went to bed in his childhood without listening to a fairy tale or folk song sung by her. In reality, by means of these stories, bits of folklore and folksongs, verses and proverbs she injected into the future poet that love and true knowledge of the suffering people

Pushkin lying in state

of Russia to whom she belonged, and it was on this strong foundation that the literary activities of the great Russian poet were based. This nurse was later his only companion when he was in exile at Mikhaelovskoe, the village where his father's estate was situated. Many of the tales which she told him, and which we read to children to-day, were written by Pushkin. These include: "The Tale about the Fish and the Fisherman," "About the Priest and the Iidle Servant," "The Golden Cockerel," "Tale about Tsar Sultan and his Brave Son," "Tale about the Dead Princess and the Seven Knights," etc.

Pushkin's zeal for reading, particularly after his nurses's narrations, grew to such a degree that at the age of nine he began to read the books in his father's library and soon had read all of them, most of which were books dealing with French and with translations of antique literature. These readings enlarged the scope of his

(Continued on page 6)

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Quiet Heroism Of Women Prisoners In German Gaols

Sentenced To Solitary Confinement By Nazis, A Peace Worker Describes Her Experiences

The following letter appears in "The Manchester Guardian":—

In the autumn of 1934 I went to Germany to convey to a friend of my fiance (he and I are teachers in Alsace Lorraine) an invitation to the Brussels World Students' Congress. My fiance had met this German friend years earlier in the Franco-German youth movement of the Sohlberg district, a movement devoted to peace and international understanding. I knew that this group had not been dissolved by Hitler and, indeed, that Otto Abetz, who had for many years been its president, was a particular protege of Herr von Ribbentrop; thus I made no secret of my purpose. I must also mention that I had no political ties whatever, and I went to Germany purely with the desire to serve peace. In Germany, however, I was arrested, and after three months' imprisonment on remand I was sentenced to twenty months' imprisonment.

SOLITARY CONFINEMENT

I need say no more about the weeks of imprisonment on remand than that, in order to break my spirit and wrest information from me (which I did not possess, even if I had wanted to give it), I was kept in solitary confinement, without books, and absolutely prohibited from writing—torture enough in itself. What I wish to describe to your readers is the twenty months' imprisonment which I suffered in the women's prisons of Bruchsal and Gotteszell. My treatment there was worse than that of criminals, for I was a "political". I only learned the fact through this treatment: until then I had supposed that peace was something we all want. That is not the view held in the "Fuhrer's" Germany.

At the end of the three months' solitary confinement on remand, without work or occupation of any sort, I asked to see the prison governor and asked him for work or permission to have books in my cell. He replied: "I could permit if you were a spy. But I cannot give favours to an enemy of the New Germany. I hope your wasted time will teach you a lesson". After that I was not surprised to be forbidden to write in French to my fiance, though he has little knowledge of German and though a Belgian woman serving a sentence for an offence against the exchange control regulations was permitted to write in French.

The food was atrocious. Cleanliness and hygiene were ignored. There were bugs and other vermin. Handkerchiefs and other hygienic requisites in general were either unknown or provided in such small quantity as scarcely to count. No wonder many women fell ill. If a woman was taken to the doctor he usually expressed the opinion that she was imagining her trouble; often, if in the end he prescribed medicine, it was not issued. I was prescribed a powder for sto-

(Continued On Page 40)

Types Of Indian Criminals

A Plea For Their Reclamation: More Reformatories Needed

By ATMARAM G. KIRPALANI, B.A., LL.B.,

Since the time of Raja Ram Mohan Roy, reformers in India have done their best to purge society of many evils—social and political—but no serious attempt has been made to understand the Indian criminal and to reclaim him. All over the country, prison houses are full and even the terrors of the "Black Water" have not deterred the so-called criminals from committing offences of great enormity. It is high time that the reformer directed his attention to the great evil of crime in India which saps the spring of the body politic, and found out ways and means for the reclamation and education of thousands of young men and women who fill His Majesty's prisons to-day.

A Mistaken Hypothesis

The modern school of criminal anthropologists regards the criminal as a degenerate. The Indian criminal is no exception to this rule. Lombroso was the first to propound the hypothesis that a criminal type exists exhibiting a physical neurosis, or degeneration of the brain that enables us to recognise a malefactor from birth. That hypothesis has not been found to be wholly correct. So far, no physical signs which point to absolute criminality have been discerned, any more than it has been possibile to discover the external marks of invincible honesty. Yet, as pointed out by Lyon, the great malefactor is not usually a madman, but exhibits a marked degree of self-control, lower down in the scale of criminality, it is often very difficult to decide how far the prisoner in the dock is truly responsible. Certainly, the prisons all the world over contain a considerable proportion of persons under punishment who are little better than half-wits. The population of almost any of the large prisons exhausts the scale of unfitness, and from it is recruited a good deal of the lunatic asylum. (Lyon's "Medical Jurisprudence for India" by T F Owens. 9th edition, 1935).

For our purpose, we shall divide the Indian criminals into the following classes according to the system of Lombroso:—

(1) The Political Criminal.
(2) The Criminal by passion.
(3) The occasional Criminal.
(4) The habitual or professional Criminal.
(5) Instinctive or congenital Criminal.
(6) The Insane Criminal.

The Political Criminal

The political offender is the product of the present-day dissatisfaction with the existing system of Government in India and is drawn from the flower of the Indian intelligentsia. The political criminal is subdivided into two classes, namely, the non-violent and the violent type. The non-violent type is an agitator for the establishment of Swaraj in India and breaks such laws of the country as he deems harsh and voluntarily courts prison in order to create dissatisfaction or hatred for the present system of Government. This type of offender is moved by a sense of patriotism and may be, as Lyon puts it, "hero, martyr or even saint of another land or age". Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and their followers belong to this category. Such a type of criminal may be the precursor of the progressive movement of humanity, and does not concern us here. There is no evidence of abnormality about this type.

The violent or the terroristic offenders should engage our best attention. Highly educated young men and women, especially in Bengal, who are otherwise quite normal human beings, are stung into sudden passion on account of real or fancied wrong to themselves or their countrymen and want to avenge it by shooting a Governor or a high official or indulging in acts of meaningless incendiarism. Only recently, there were several cases in Lahore of the burning of motor cars by a person who described himself as a member of the "Society of Reds".

The science of psycho-analysis would explain the conduct of these ultra-emotional people as due to inhibition and suppression of their emotions—their "libido"—which leads them to the violent exhibition of their anti-social activities. The late Mr. Sen Gupta, once said that this type of criminal does not possess a high brain quality. as is evidenced by the fact that most of them are found out before they perpetrate the intended crime. This type of criminal should be carefully studied by our sociologists and psychologists. Parents should lose no time in correcting the aberrations of their children, otherwise, there is every danger of the latter turning out to be anti-social individuals.

Criminal By Passion

The great majority of violent criminals and murderers are "Criminals by passion", fairly well-meaning and generally law-abiding, but act under grave and sudden provocation by some insult or wrong to themselves or their families and take the law into their hands and thus find themselves in the clutches of the Police. A husband belonging to the lower strata of society finding his wife faithless does not wait for the Law to take its course, but often-times hacks his wife and her paramour to death. A man belonging to a particular sect or community pounces on a member of a rival sect or community in a fit of religious frenzy. Thus are communal riots caused by even simple-minded law-abiding citizens. Except for the Goondas. who are habitual offenders, criminals of this type are distinguished by previous honest life. Careful examination as a rule fails to show any striking evidence of abnormality, degeneration or hereditary taint in this type of criminal. Literate classes generally have more control over their passions than illiterate classes. With the spread of education, it may fairly be hoped that this type will decrease in number.

The Occasional Criminal

The occasional criminal has an element of innate criminality which leads him to commit crime when opportunity offers, and bad heredity is common in this class.

The Habitual Or Professional Criminal

There are several tribes in India who are professional criminals, e.g. the 'Khosas' and the 'Hurs' in Sind. They are a dangerous type and play havoc with person and property. Government from time to time declares such tribes or gangs as are addicted to the systematic commission of non-bailable offences as "criminal tribes". They are governed by the Criminal Tribes Act of 1924 and have to report themselves to the Police at fixed intervals, and are subject to other restrictions over their movements. Many members of these tribes are now honest citizens and have taken to agriculture or ply some other trade.

Instinctive Or Congenital Type

Criminals of this class form only a small percentage of prison population. but they are the most serious proportion. They frequently present well-marked physical and psychical signs of abnormality in its most pronounced shape, and they are related on the one side to the occasional criminal and on the other to the insane criminal.

Insane Type

Some criminals are insane persons and commit crimes while in a state of insanity. Our law provides immunity from punishment to such criminals, but they are usually sent to lunatic asylums.

The discussion of the types of Indian criminals leads us to the conclusion that barring the political criminal and the criminal by passion, the rest of the criminals are more or less degenerate classes or possess a hereditary taint. With the advent of the New Constitution, the political criminal will have less cause to break the laws. The political terrorists have caused grave anxiety to the Government and the public, but a more humane treatment of such offenders will nip the growing movement of terrorism in the bud.

More Borstals Needed

The other criminals require a close attention of the reformers. Education of the masses will go a long way to wean many persons from the path of crime and turn many would-be criminals into honest citizens. Parents could exercise a good check over the aberrations of their children. The convicts themselves could be reclaimed if we had many more Borstal schools and reformatories, instead of the soul-crushing and depressing jails where a criminal having been convicted of a solitary lapse may learn to be a hardened one. In America and other civilised countries. convicts are being sent to reformatories in increasing numbers. Judge Lindsay, whose books on prison reform are widely read, has successfully proved how youthful offenders could be reclaimed by a humane treatment and a proper understanding of their minds.

The Indian reformers must not taboo our criminal as an untouchable. But, even untouchables are getting preferential treatment. We must educate our would-be criminals on proper lines and prevent them from pursuing a career of crime. We must reform our prison system with a view to reclaim the convicts. The famous Pir Pagaro of Sind after a detention of 7 years in an Indian prison for alleged serious offences has turned out to be a cultured man with a zeal to reform his followers, because his education was attended to. Why not give a chance to other criminals also?

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PUSHKIN

(Continued From Page 3)

knowledge, particularly in connection with French life and literature.

At The Lyceum

In the Lyceum he had further opportunities to develop himself. There the sons of the aristocracy and higher military circles were given the best opportunities to study, the best teachers and professors instructed them. Here the students had their own literary circle and even published a journal. Semi-secret student circles

Natalia Nikolaevna Goucharova, wife of Pushkin

also existed professing liberal ideas and advocating modernization and the adoption of democratic methods of government in the place of the then prevailing despotism of Russia. It was from among the ranks of these students that the well-known association of the "Decembrists" was formed, who led the rebellion against despotism and who were finally suppressed and killed in battle or exiled.

Satire On Tsarism

In the Lyceum the liberal-minded Pushkin began to compose poetry which was full of submerged protest against Tsarism and against the Tsar's personal rule. The following verses, said to be composed by Pushkin during his early years in the Lyceum, serve as an example of Pushkin's feelings towards the monarch. Comparing Tsar Alexander Romano with one of his assistants, Zernov, lame in one leg and also bearing the name Alexander, he wrote:

Romanov and Zernov wicked
You resemble each other;
Zernov you are lame in your leg
And Romanov in brain

* * * *

The former broke his nose in the kitchen,

The latter near Austerlitz

Pushkin finished the Lyceum in 1817 and began to lead an easy and care free life, attending balls and banquets in the circles of St. Petersburg's upper society and aristocracy. He was appointed to a post in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, but this did not occupy much of his time nor did it satisfy him. Up to this time, now at the age of 18, his position was not clearly defined. He had left the Lyceum as a political sceptic. A gifted and promising poet, was being dragged into the whirlpools of the lazy and easy life of the aristocracy.

Exiled

The banquets and the magnificent life of the court aristocracy were enveloping the promising young poet, threatening to stifle this creative genius' work which undoubtedly went against their interests, while, on the other hand, his literary friends were trying to save him from the trap into which he was falling and thus to restore to society one of its most promising creative forces. It was they who succeeded, and the pregnant liberal ideas within him led him to write those many witty epigrams, verses and bits of satire of political character that without being published passed from hand to hand and from lip to lip.

Pushkin completed his first major work "Ruslan and Ludmilla" in 1820. The book was not yet published when Tsar Alexander I came to know of his reputation as a free-minded liberal poet. He was to have been exiled to Siberia, but through the interference of Karamazin he was banished to the South of Russia, to Ekaterinaslav, and later to the Caucasus and to the Crimea.

Exile to the South proved to be a great stimulus to the poet's creative power. He came into touch with the exactness of the Orient and found rich materials for his later writings. It was here that he studied the work of Lord Byron, in whom contemporary writers saw the ideal advocate of emancipating ideas in politics, in manners and customs and in literature.

During his stay in Caucasia and in the Crimea the poet wrote many of his best works. He wrote here his famous poem "Desire," the romantic poem "The Prisoner of the Caucasus" (1822) and "Gavriliada" —the latter, owing to its challenging contents, caused the poet much trouble in 1828. In addition, during his stay in the city of Kishinev, he wrote "The Brothers Highwaymen," the "Fountain of Bakhchisarai" (1826), "Tsigani" (1827), his most outstanding work, "Eugene Onegin' (1828), "Poltava" (1829) and "Boris Gudunov." Most of these works were later completed upon his return from exile.

The literary activities and the general behaviour of the poet, however soon incurred the anger of Baron Vorontsov, the governor of the Southern Provinces. Pushkin at that time was living in Odessa, but Vorontsov did not find much difficulty in expelling him and sending him back to Central Russia. A letter written by the poet was intercepted by one of Vorontsov's spies; a few phrases written by the poet criticizing religion were enough to obtain the royal consent to his expulsion. Thus, the poet soon found himself back on his father's estate in the village of Mikhailovskoye. Here the secludedness of the place and the total absence of the gay life gave Pushkin another chance to return to his work. He completed "Eugene Onegin," wrote "Boris Gudunov" and "Count Nulin." This was in 1825.

Under Tsar Nikolai

Tsar Alexander I died and the Decembrist rebellion took place The new Tsar, Nikolai I succeeded to the throne and during his coronation called Pushkin and promised him everything under the sky, including the removal of his sentence and the right to freely publish anything he desired. However, this later proved to be a farce. The M. Benkindorff, whom the Tsar had appointed as an intermediary between himself and the poet, turned out to be the chief of the gendarmie. The conditions under which Pushkin was forced to work were even worse than before; Benkindorff either killed much of his work outright or delayed issuing the permission for its publication. For instance, it took a number of years before Pushkin received permission to print "Boris Cudunov" (1831) and he was permitted to print "Poltava" only in 1829, i.e., a year after it had first been submitted to Benkindorff. He had also founded a literary magazine which, however, did not exist long, owing to his departure from the capital in 1830 to the village of Boldino.

The period which Pushkin passed in Boldino proved to be one of his most productive. Here the poet wrote a number of poems and the famous "Tales of Belkin." This was the first time he wrote in prose and indeed he wrote prose of such attractive style that it was greatly admired by the writers of that time and are considered even today as beautiful examples of the prose of 'belle lettres,' Under the name of "the late Ivan Petrovich Belkin." Pushkin wrote the following tales in prose: "The Shot," "The Snow Storm," "The Undertaker," 'The Post House Keeper," "Maiden Disguised as a Maid," "The Queen of Spades,' "The Captain's Daughter," 'Kirjali," and "Excerpts from the Unpublished Diary of A Lady." These were all published after the poet's death. The following are his works of prose published by him during his life time: "Dubrovsky" "History of the Village of Gorukhin," "The Negro Slave of Peter the Great" "Egyptian Nights," "Scenes from the Epoch of Knights," "A Little House in Kolomna," and the "Miser Knight."

Unhappy Marriage

In 1831 Pushkin returned to Moscow and married Natalya Nikolaevna Goncharova, a beautiful lady from the ranks of higher society. This union, however, proved to be disastrous for the poet for the marriage brought him neither happiness nor fame. His creative powers rapidly began to exhaust themselves. He did not create anything worth-while that was expected of him, but once again found himself strongly gripped in the web of numerous intrigues. He was married to a beautiful lady of high standing and now he was forced to keep up with the level of society with which she associated. This required both money and time. His estate yielded nothing but losses, his writings did not pay him enough, nor had he the time to write. He looked for a governmental post and soon obtained one. Pushkin's regression had begun, and the world was deprived of the further creations of the great poet.

Finding Pushkin to have fallen into the snare laid for him, the Royal Court (it is now almost definitely established) found it to be a suitable time to come out openly against him. A horrible libel was made public concerning his

Dantes de Hekkern, the adopted son of the Ambassador of Holland by whose bullet Pushkin was wounded in a duel and died after two days.

wife and her relations with a Frenchman, Dantes, by name, who was the adopted son of the Dutch Ambassador at St. Petersburg. Provoked by these dirty intrigues, Pushkin challenged Dantes to a duel on January 27, 1837 and was seriously wounded. Unable to recover he died two days later, on January 29, 1837.

The death of Pushkin was met with the greatest grief and sorrow by the public. A great stir was created the country over at the news of his death, at the flourishing age of 38, which was as horrible as it was sudden. The police took every measure to suppress the excitement of the masses. All the events were kept in the deepest secrecy, to such an extent, that there were only a few people who knew the real causes leading to the death of the great Russian national poet. His house was besieged in the night, and the coffin containing his body was taken away and hidden in the stable of a nearby church. From here it was later secretly taken to the District of Pskov. The Tsar forbade any demonstrations and even memorial services to be held in the honour of the dead poet. The real causes of Pushkin's death only came to light in 1847, ten years after his death. Such were the repressive measures taken by the Tsarist regime.

Pushkin wrote many poems in addition to the ones we have already mentioned in the course of this article. The following are also remarkable for their beauty style and lyrics: "Angelo" "The Bronze Rider" "Galub" "Feast during the Plague" (drama) "The Stone Guest' (drama) "Rusalka" (drama) "Awakening" "To My Friends" "A Singer," "Congratulation" "Village" "The War" "Andre Chenier" "The Nightingale" "Caucasus" "A Winter Morning" "Siberia" "Dedicated to My Nurse" and a great number of others.

His Operas

Pushkin's works became known and accessible to the wide public only after the advent of Soviet

(Continued On Page 37)

A WARNING!

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"Shelled Peas" Of Literature

Shaw's Play As Rendered In Basic English

The proposition that most things—indeed everything that is not too technical or too esoteric—can be expressed within a vocabulary of only 850 English words is startling and fascinating. That is the claim of the promoters of the Basic English of which we have heard a good deal in recent years, and which is now sponsored by the Orthological Institute, writes "Jackdaw" in "John O'London's Weekly."

SHELLED PEAS.

The system has so far taken root that you may now drop a postcard to the Institute asking for a list of books in this pemmicanized English. The latest of these is Mr. Bernard Shaw's pre-war burlesque of war, Arms and the Man, with which a great many of my readers are familiar. Mr. Shaw has good-naturedly allowed his play to be put into 850 words which constitute Basic English and which are usefully printed at the end of this little volume. Arms and The Man. By Bernard Shaw. In Basic English. Published for the Orthological Society by Thomas Nelson and Sons (2s). The result is surprisingly good; the play remains not only readable, but, in a way, ingratiating. One might liken it to shelled peas: who cares where the pods have gone? Unfortunately, but also fortunately, that is not the whole of the matter.

NO IMPROVEMENT!

Mr. A. K. Ogden, who introduces the volume, is careful to warn readers not to think that the Basic play is put forward as any improvement on the play as first written. It is not, and cannot be. But an important book in Basic may be a great help to foreigners and even, not less, to English people who are not well up in English. Mr. Ogden says: "The fact that there may be some loss, in forcing great writing into 850 words, is not important if Basic is looked on not only as an international language but as a possible step to reading normal English with pleasure." Basic English may be described as a modern and modest miracle. Even so, Basic English, which manacles free English, is self-manacled. It cannot be applied to poetic diction, still less to poetry. Mr. Ogden admits that there would have been very much greater loss in an attempt to file down 'Back to Methuselah.'

FOR COMPARISON

Here, then, is a passage (I have chosen it nearly at random) from 'Arms and the Man' as Mr. Shaw originally wrote it:—

Raina: Ugh! But I don't believe the first man is a coward. I believe he is a hero!

Man: That's what you'd have said if you'd seen the first man in the charge to-day.

Raina: Ah, I knew it! Tell me—tell me about him.

Man: He did it like an operatic tenor—a regular handsome fellow, with flashing eyes and lovely moustache, shouting his war-cry and charging like Don Quixote at the windmills. We nearly burst with laughter at him; but when the sergeant ran up as white as a sheet, and told us they'd sent the wrong cartridges, and that we couldn't fire a shot for the next ten minutes, we laughed at the other side of our mouths.....And hadn't even a revolver cartridge—nothing but chocolate. We'd no bayonets—nothing. Of course they just cut us to bits. And there was Don Quixote flourishing like a drum major, thinking he'd done the cleverest thing ever known, whereas he ought to be court-martialled for it.

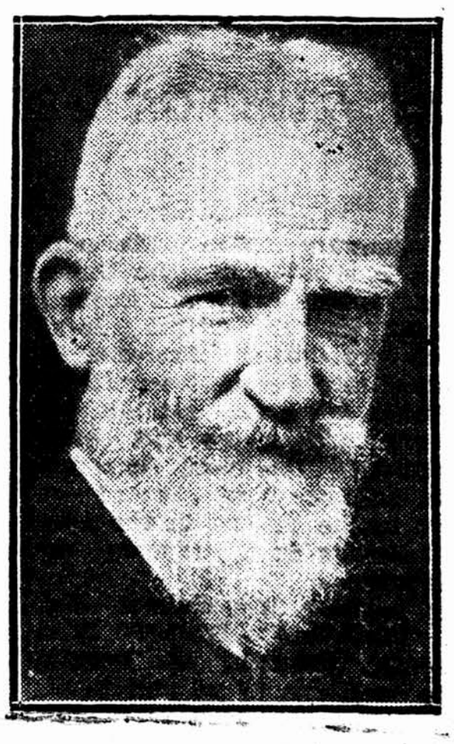
And here is the same passage as it now appears in Basic English:—

Raina: Ugh! But it doesn't seem to me that the first man has any fear. He is a great man!

Man: That's what you would have said if you had seen the first man in the attack to-day.

Rana: Ah, I was certain of it. Give me an account of him.

Man: He did it like an opera-actor—a very good-looking young man, with bright eyes and beautiful black hair on his lip, giving his war-cry and coming down on us like a Don Quixote. How we were laughing! But when the sergeant came running up as a white as death, and said we had been sent the wrong things, and that we would be unable to let off a machine-gun for ten minutes, we were laughing at the other side of our mouths.....And I hadn't even lead for my gun; only chocolate lead for my gun; only chocolate. We'd no other arms at all; nothing. Naturally, we were simply cut to bits And there was Don Quixote waving his blade like a chief bandsman, quite certain that it was all his own doing, though he might well have been turned out of the army for his behaviour.

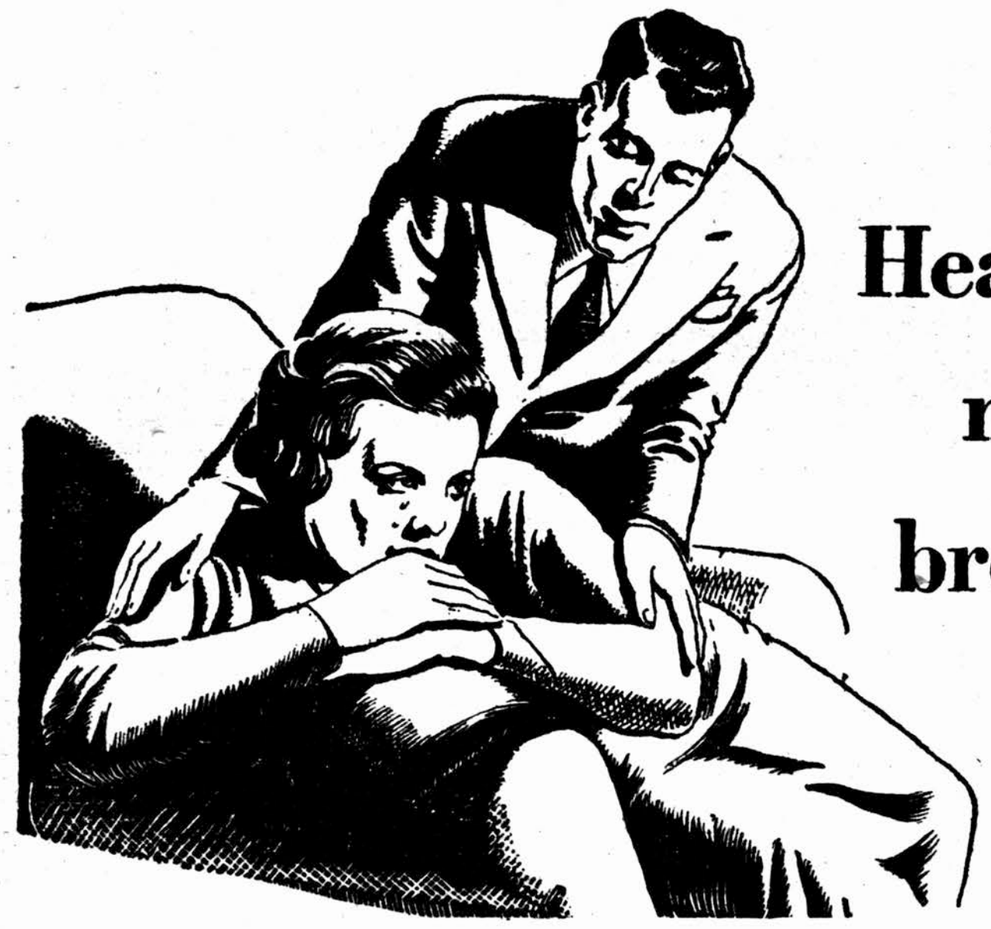


GEORGE BERNARD SHAW.

The more closely you compare these two versions of the same passage the better will you understand what Basic English can do and what it cannot do.

THE VANQUISHED WINDMILLS

Many concrete terms have had to go by the board, and in every instance with more or less loss. Thus the 850 words of Basic do not include 'windmill'—it was unlikely that they would. Therefore the salt of Don Quixote's immortal tilting at the windmills is completely lost. As Mr. Ogden says (with necessary candour), basic English "gets the complex structure of thought and language broken down, but the process of building up is dependent on 'words of power' which have no place in the 850." The italics are mine: in this passage (as first written) "windmills" is a word of power. In Basic English you cannot get nearer than "wind-machines," and then you turn the mock-sublime into the false-ridiculous. Sometimes the necessary paraphrase is merely weak, as in "a very good-looking young man, with bright eyes and beautiful black hair on his lip": compare. A "drum major" loses all his pomp as a "chief bandsman." And so on. You may be surprised to find that "chocolate" is included in Basic English. Well, it isn't. It had to be borrowed from the vast number of non-basic words which express something that is part of a "special branch of learning." I do not decry B.E.; I merely describe it in terms of literature.



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TRUE CRITERION OF ART

ART BASED ON EFFORTLESS DESIRE IS DIVINE, BUT THAT BASED ON EFFORTFUL DESIRE IS FALSE, SAYS TANDRA DEVI

On January 17th Shrimati Tandra Devi addressed the Union of the Hindu Sabha College, Amritsar, on "The Divine Ideal in Arts and Crafts". Professor B. L. Kapur introducing the lecturer, mentioned her great attainments in several arts, which had been acclaimed by the most exacting critics, and her long record of service to the highest in the arts. The following is a summary of her lecture:—

The lecturer first defined her title. What is the Divine? It is the spark, the Self, the Infinite within each one of us and in all things. The Ideal? This is not something far away, which is to be reached out to. That is a false conception of the Ideal. The Ideal is the attraction within the heart, which makes the normal man hunger and thirst passionately for the bliss of self-realisation. It is the immediate urge to make that Self, that spark, real in the daily existence.

Spontaneity Of Art

What is Art? Art is spontaneous creation, inspired and activated by the Beauty which is God. Craft is skill, manipulative or otherwise, of the physical body; and craft is inseparable from artistic creation. It is effortless action, under the inspiration of the love of Divine Beauty. "Yoga is skill in action" says Shri Krishna, and that should be applied to craftsmanship as well as to life's other activities

Art must proceed from a true need. Any art which proceeds from want as distinct from need —from effortful desire as distinct from effortless desire—is false. Civilisation could be the product of art based on effortless desire—on need—but it is not, hence the world, which art and craft should have made a paradise on earth, is, bereft of these, a hell. This must be so, because Beauty is one of the essential things of life, without which we cannot indeed rightly live; and in having deprived ourselves of this joy, this perpetual ecstasy of simple divine beauty in the common things of everyday life, we have deprived ourselves of the very food of our souls. Man cannot live bereft of ecstasy, and ecstasy is the action of divine Beauty alone.

True Criterion

What is the criterion or standard, then, by which to judge any work of art? If it re-creates you, brings you to your real self, it is good art. But you must be sure that it truly recreates—that it is not a mere excitement and a tickling of the senses.

TANDRA DEVI.

Let us in imagination build up the life of man as it might have been had not greed and envy and anger and lust contaminated it. Imagine the surface of the earth occupied by races of unsophisticated human beings. Natural man lives with nature in perpetual contemplation of true divine Beauty. (Do not confuse "beauty" and "prettiness". This is very important. "Beauty" includes and synthesises the lovely and the horrible. That is why dramas of the terrible like Euripides' "Trojan Women" leave as their sum-total impression that of supernal and cleansing Beauty. The pretty is always mixed up with desire and mere self-satisfaction and has little importance in art).

Natural unsophisticated man has several fundamental needs, and the proper satisfaction of these needs should supply him with all the best that crafts and arts can give. I want you to remember that unless an art or craft is the satisfaction of a need, it is false. All trade, all manufacture which is not for the satisfaction of human needs (not human wants), is false, dangerous, unnecessary and a blight upon the life of man.

Origin Of Architecture

The need for shelter brings about architecture. When man starts to build, he naturally imitates, and by reason of his human soul improves on, the architecture of trees and caves. The branches of trees become synthesised as arches, the cave ceiling or sky become the domed roof. But whereas geometric laws are clumsily though invariably expressed in the forms of vegetation, man expresses or should express them far more accurately, and does so, in true architecture. In the form of his home, or of the public meeting-place, he should constantly see the expression of the geometric laws of creation, the rhythms of the divine. Believe me, this is no metaphor. This applies or should apply to the poorest mud hut as to the grandest palace. "The earth is holy, your hands are also holy," exclaimed the lecturer; "then make of your poorest home a reflection of this holiness." (Loud applause.)

Man living with nature often gazes into the canopy of the star-lit sky. Therein his imagination wanders and his worship grows. Therein, and in the leafy shadows of trees intermingled with the moonlight, are born patterns of beauty which ravish the soul.

Why then should his home be as a prison, and why should he not endeavour, in so far as he has power, to recapture that fine mood on the walls and in the ceilings of his home? Thus arises interior decorative art and mural painting.

Modern Degradation Of Art

Most pictures were never meant to be painted on canvas and carried about from place to place. An exception to this is the small "precious" picture such as you find in India, which is kept in a portfolio and looked at from time to time. Pictures were meant to be painted on walls and ceilings; but since civilisation has degraded the home, the artist has no surfaces worth painting on. "I am not in favour of this modern picture painting divorced from architecture and the need of each individual home," declared Tandra Devi. "We have made these paintings too precious. Are we afraid lest wall paintings might be destroyed? Is not the source in human talent and endeavour infinite and indestructible—an inexhaustible fountain of creative power? By preserving the old too meticulously, we oust the living artist." (Loud applause.)

No Such Thing As Mechanised Art

Painting and all the decorative arts satisfy man's natural craving and need for emotional satisfaction. Life is meant to be fine, glorious, colourful, even in its outer setting; and this gay and innocent pomp may be achieved even by many poor folk, though alas! not even this, by all. Art belongs to us all, not alone to professionals. ("Especially does this outer charm belong to the young. As we grow older, our praise and our ecstasy leave the outer more and more, and recede into the inner life, in preparation for eternity," said Tandra Devi in answer to a question). At present our lives are so constituted on the basis of an artificial civilisation, in all lands, that the emotional foods, which arts and crafts should perpetually supply in our commonest surroundings, are almost entirely lacking. There is no such thing as mechanised art, therefore this mechanical age is almost bereft of true art. The thing has gone so far that people do not realise that they are ekeing out a bare existence bereft of art. This applies to rich and poor; it is indeed better to have little or nothing and a free imagination, than to have much which clogs the mind and soul and surfeits the body.

Music The Greatest Self-Builder

Man's spontaneous need for praise and for communion becomes poetry, literature and music. Music is the greatest self-builder in the world. Sound was put in us for the purpose of self-creation and for nothing else. A Scripture says:—"In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God. In Him was life; and the life was the light of men." This being the sacred nature of sound, is it not a blasphemous thing, is it not an awful thing, to use this sacred power in the making of vulgar noises (applause) or to listen to or take in music which is not an expression of praise and inward happiness—the divine ideal externalised? Do not mistake me! I do not mean that no music should be happy and gay—the fairies are happy and gay, so are all true people,—it is happiness tinged with immortality; and you will know if music is good or bad by whether it brings to you the consciousness of this kind of happiness.

Hand-Made v. Machine-Made Clothes

The need for covering (when covering is a necessity, not a "want") brings forth hand-spinning, dyeing and hand weaving and so on, right through the crafts. Every true art craft must be born of right effortless desire, not of want. We can apply that to almost every detail of modern civilisation, and then we will know just where we have gone wrong, and what to do, each in our own small way, to contribute towards righting that wrong. For the path back to simplicity will have to be trodden.

Why do I advocate hand-made clothes? I have always done so, because I do not like to wear a garment next the body God gave me, in the making of which my

(Continued On Page 37)

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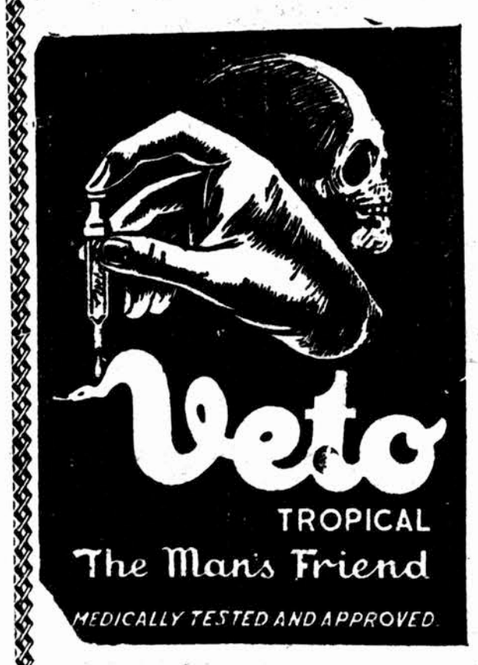

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Ploughing The Arctic:

Pan-Russian Imperialism Of Soviet Extends Right To North Pole

The hope of discovering the Far-Eastern wonder-land of Cathay for centuries sent bold sailors to the northern seas. Soon after the discovery of America the idea occurred to explorers that the shortest way to Asia must be via the Far North. The first to try to reach Cathay by the West to East Passage was the Englishman, Sir Hugh Willoughby. On May 20, 1553, he left London with his ship "Edward Bonaventure." He stuck fast on the Murmansk coast and perished with all his crew. Not until 1878-79, 326 years later, did the Swedish explorer, A. E. Nordenskjold, make the passage for the first time. His "Vega" took 12-1|2 months to go from Goteborg to the Bering Strait. He and his successors, Witkitskij, Toll, Nansen and Amundsen were ice-bound in the winter, one summer being too short a time to make the passage.

In 1932 decisive progress was made; the Russian ice-breaker "Sibiriakov," under the command of Professor Otto Schmidt, made the journey from Archangel to Vladivostok between July 28 and October 1, i.e., in one season. The first summer journey in the opposite direction was made in 1934 by the ice-breaker "Lutke" in 83 days.

Since these successful expeditions the Soviet has been obsessed by the conviction that it can, so to speak, "correct" geography by opening up the Asiatic polar sea coast for a regular service of vessels. In the summer of 1935 two ships, very little different from normal cargo-boats, succeeded in making the northern passage in both a westerly and easterly direction. In so doing the help of the ice-breakers which stood by was scarcely needed. All four ships were heavily loaded, each with 2,000 tons of provisions and equipment for the Arctic observation posts, besides a number of passengers and animals.

Conquest Of Arctic

The Soviet Union regards the conquest of the Arctic as one of the most important tasks, writes Walther Pahl in "Deutsche Rundschau," Berlin. The Arctic Institute, founded in 1928, was merely a centre of scientific polar research. The "Central Office for the Northern Sea Route," created in 1932 and now under the leadership of Professor Schmidt and Samoilowitch, is to-day an independent People's Commissariat, devoted to economic and colonial questions of the greatest importance as well as research. The sphere of this unique ministry extends over 18,750 miles of the Arctic Sea coast, to the islands flying off it and on to the East Siberian mainland north of 62 degrees latitude. The Central office has enormous funds at its disposal.

What are the motives behind this feverish advance into the Arctic? For ages Russia has keenly felt the drawback of living, as some one has said, "on the dark side of the old World," as regards geography and communications. She particularly lacks free access to a sea which can be used for world trade. The urgent need for such a sea has been the deciding factor in Russian history for more than 200 years. After all attempts to penetrate to an open sea have failed, the Soviet Union is to-day concentrating on the solution of the problem of making the north-eastern passage open for trade. Trade? Doubtless, 'also' for trade. The strongest motive for the Arctic colonial experiments must, however, be sought in the military and strategic position of Soviet Russia. It will be remembered that the "Baltic Squadron" in the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-5 did not risk the passage of the Suez Canal, but reached Japanese waters by the Cape route. The war might perhaps have been taken another course if the Russians had reached the battleground sooner, i.e., if the sea-route from Archangel to Vladivostok had been open to the Russian Baltic Fleet. To-day another Russo-Japanese conflict threatens. A frontier incident may put a spark to the tender at any moment. The armies face one another in constant readiness on the Amur

Preparing For War

Unceasingly the Soviets are building up their positions for the threatening conflict. A glance at the map shows that it would be relatively easy for the Japanese in case of war to destroy the connection between Moscow and Vladivostok and to cut off the Soviet's access to the Pacific coast. Russia is therefore looking for new ways of securing her connections between Moscow and the Pacific. About 250 miles north of the Trans-Siberian railway, which runs along the Amur river, the Soviets are having an additional line built by some hundreds of thousands of political prisoners, the completion of which, owing to the difficulty of the work, is not yet in sight. This helps to bring out the importance of a navigable and unassailable northern passage.

The new Baltic-White-Sea-Canal, built by forced labour between 1931 and 1933, forms the strategic "feed" for the northern passage. The sea-route from Leningrad to Archangel was shortened by this canal from 2,840 to 674 nautical miles. The Soviet did not build the Canal merely in order to be able to bring cargoes of wood from the North quicker on to the market. The size of the canal locks show that this waterway is navigable for small warships and, most important, for submarines.

Besides strategical considerations, new and incalculable prospects are opened up by the development of the north-eastern passage—the mobilisation of an immense dead region, the economic wealth of which does not consist only of furs, whales and wood. According to the geological map of the Arctic Institute of 1934 mineral supplies have been discovered at 228 points in the Arctic, including coal (at 73 points), oil, gold, graphite, lead, zinc, tin, copper, nickel, etc.

Arctic Colonies?

But what use are these Arctic treasures without men to mine them? It remains to be seen whether the Soviet will succeed in establishing settlements on the Arctic Ocean which will be habitable in the long run—settlements whose inhabitants will not have to live a miserable life on tinned foods. The Soviet has for a long time excelled in giving the world sensational reports about the cultivation of a wheat which is proof against Arctic cold, and about vegetable-gardens on the Polar Sea. In reality things are very different. All that has been done so far is that a few vegetables have been planted in greenhouses on the coast. It cannot be denied that a number of astonishingly successful experiments have been carried out. But the distance from the laboratory to practical success is immense. In any case there cannot be any doubt that the greatest danger of life in the Arctic—scurvy—still persists. Arctic colonies up to the present, with the exception of scientific stations, whose personnel is, or should be, changed every year, consist for the most part of political prisoners. In addition efforts are being made to obtain volunteers for Arctic service by the promise of high wages and Red Army rations.

The most important settlements have risen round the new "harbours," which have been built at the mouths of the Siberian rivers Kolyma, Igarka, Lena and Jenisei. The most important of them is Igarka, which has sprung up in the last few years at the broad mouth of the Jenisei, some 375 miles from the sea. In 1928 Igarka had only 43 inhabitants. To-day this metropolis of the Arctic has 20,000 inhabitants in the summer season. Igarka is the chief goal of the expeditions into the Kara Sea, which have taken place regularly, and on a large scale, in the last ten years. The export of wood and its by-products has increased from about 6,000 tons in 1930, to over 1,13,000 tons in 1935. With the co-operation of wireless stations, aeroplanes and ice-breakers, the Soviet has succeeded in developing a meteorological service in the Kara Sea which enables vessels to go from London, Rotterdam and Hamburg to the Jenisei in 18 to 20 days.

Help From The Air

Russia's success in opening up the Arctic is due in the first place to the extensive and planned use of modern technical equipment. Of the 70 wireless stations on the coast and on the islands of the Northern Arctic Ocean 30 are occupied all the year round. The nothernmost station—on 80 degrees latitude—is in Tikhaya Bay on Hooker Island, which is one of the Franz-Josef Land group. It has seventeen men and five women. The observation work at the Polar stations is carried on in closest collaboration with airmen, who act as pilots. From their observation of ice-movements they inform shippers where the route is free. Besides these duties the aeroplanes see that the Polar stations remain in contact with the

Continued on Page 45

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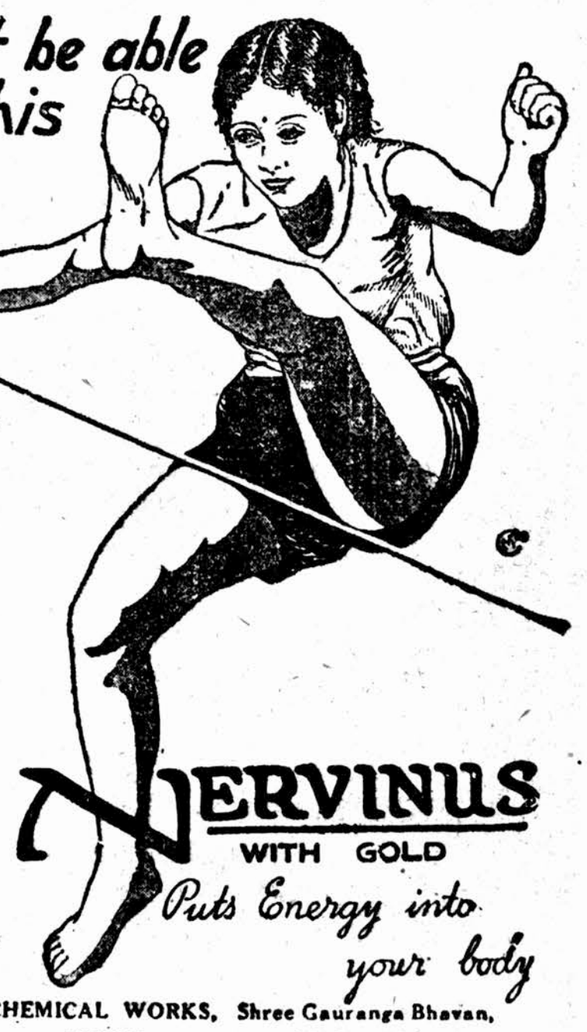

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BOOKS AND THEIR WRITERS

"THE DAY OF JUDGMENT"

DIE LETZTE GROSSE POSAUNE GOTTES. (The last great trumpet call of God). Publishers: Gottliche Offenbarungsschriften, Zurich 6 (Holy Revelations Publishers), (Switzerland), 635, pp. and 224 pp. of Preface. (No price given).

The author signs himself as father in Christ.

The sub-title of the book reads: Near is the day of Judgment and the contents of the book were summed up as follows:

"In my merciful and burning creator and fatherly love, I call on all people and nations, you men of all classes, to repent and turn back.

Renovate yourselves, make penance and let me save you and lead you to the glory prepared for my children. Amen, Amen, Amen Father in Christ."

The message is signed as received in Zurich through the inspired and blessed of God and ended on 11th September 1936.

As the book's sub-title says: It is an announcement of the day of judgment and a warning to all men of the coming catastrophe, deluge or pralaya.

"Children of man on earth, be ready for my coming, soon I shall come down and set my foot down and set my foot on earth, then the foundation will quake, the sun will have eclipse and the moon will become red like blood and the stars will be veiled." That is the prophecy of the coming Messiah. Wait and see and meanwhile get ready for the day of paradise on earth after the day of judgment!

Insurance

"BIMA SANDESH" by Manibhai Desai, 392, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Bombay, price As. 6.

A useful book for all interested in insurance, particularly agents, whose mother-tongue is Hindi. Some of the chapters dealing with the protection of Swadeshi insurance companies will be found to be useful.

H. P. G.

Development Of Social Services

International Survey Reveals India's Extreme Backwardness

"INTERNATIONAL SURVEY OF SOCIAL SERVICES, 1933," Vols. I and II Geneva 1936.—Price Rs. 17-7-0.—pp. 1240.—I.L.O. Studies and Reports Series.—Obtainable in India from the International Labour Office, Indian Branch. New Delhi.

Much of the inertia observable at present in India in the sphere of development of social services is clearly ascribable to lack of adequate and authentic information on the subject. Almost every labour leader and social worker is anxious to enlarge the sphere of Government as regards the social services but very few of them have clear ideas on the subject and are in possession of the necessary data so necessary for giving a concrete shape to their demands. If the social worker is to make effective his demands for social insurance and other schemes, and there is a bewildering variety of them to-day,—sickness and maternity insurance, invalidity, old-age and widows' and orphans' insurance, unemployment insurance and voluntary social insurance—he must have a clear mental picture of the various schemes silhouetted against the economic and social background of his own country. Further, it is desirable from a practical point of view that he should also be posted with information as to developments in this field in other countries. But such specialised information is not easily available, and there is thus a real need for an authoritative publication dealing comprehensively with social service activities in the principal countries of the world. This need has been adequately met by the recent I.L.O. publication "International Survey of Social Services".

The present edition of this valuable publication issued in 1936 registers a definite improvement on the first edition of 1933. In the first edition, only 24 countries were dealt with, but the present covers a wider range of countries, containing as it does monographs on the social services of 38 leading countries, including India. The information on each country is divided into six parts: statistics of population (showing distribution of employed persons by branches of economic activity or by occupational groups), social insurance, social assistance, housing, family allowances and holidays with pay. The publication is no mere dull compilation of figures; on the other hand, a successful attempt has been made in it to invest the dry bones of statistics with life through carefully prepared analysis of relevant legislation in each country which indicates schematically the principal features of each insurance scheme under the heads: legal basis, scope, administration, financial resources and benefits.

INDIA'S BACKWARDNESS.

Even a superficial perusal of the publication, with the facilities that it affords for comparative study cannot fail to impress the Indian reader with the extreme backwardness of his country in respect of social services. In the field of social insurance, India is almost a non-starter, the only mentionable form of social insurance, it has been a

(Continued on page 12)

URDU PUBLICATIONS

YADGAR-E-MAJID. Compiled by Sayed Talib Ali "Talib," M.A., and published by the Indian Press, Ltd., Allahabad. Price Re. 1 (or Rs. 2 for de luxe edition).

In these pages are contained the selections from the poetical works of the late "Khan Sahib" Sayid Majid Ali, Advocate and Government Pleader, Allahabad, who breathed his last in March 1396 at the age of 48. The collection has been published at the request of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, P.C., a friend and an admirer of the deceased. The "ghazals" (lyric poems) are not many so far as quantity is concerned, but as regards their quality there cannot be two opinions. They are undoubtedly of a high order and full of freshness. Here and there one cannot fail to mark signs of originality and it is a pity that the life of such a promising poet was cut short so prematurely.

Pandit Manoharlal Zutshi and Talib have, in their forewords, dwelt on the chief characteristics of Majid's poetry and have also referred to the salient points in his character. Both have acknowledged that the most distinguishing feature of the deceased was that he was absolutely free from every kind of "ta'assub" and that he possessed a very large heart. India surely needs such men of catholic tastes more than narrow-minded communalists.

The book is beautifully printed and adds to the reputation already enjoyed by the Indian Press. It is dedicated to Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru.

"BOMBAY". By Asghar Ali Siddiqi. Headmaster, Municipal Urdu School, Mominpura, Bombay Price As. 2/6.

It is a geography of the town and presidency of Bombay, meant for the students of the Primary schools in this Presidency. It has been compiled by a teacher who has a vast teaching experience and is conversant with the requirements of the students. It gives all the necessary information which young folks are required to know is a language which is as simple as it is chaste. It contains several maps and photographs which add to the utility of the book. The Education Department will do well to put it on the sanctioned list, since it is far superior to the book at present in vogue in municipal schools. The general get-up is quite decent.

PAIN-RELIEF HOW MUCH IS IT WORTH TO YOU?
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Every thing!
BUT IT COSTS SO LITTLE AND AT THE SAME TIME IT IS OBTAINED SO PROMPTLY IF YOU RESORT TO
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YOUR SAFEST & QUICKEST PAIN RELIEVER
MADE IN SWITZERLAND.

ISLAM AND PRIVATE PROPERTY

SHUBAN'S VOICE, Vol. 2, No. 5. January, 1937.

This contains some good contributions including one on the "Meaning of Prayer", by Sir Md. Iqbal, one on the "Need of the Muslims", by Mr. P. N. Vishwanathan, and one "Muslim and Moharram" by Mr. Usman H. Uttamwalla, all of which deserve to be pondered over by young educated Muslim young men and women. The need of the Muslims to-day is sound rational interpretation of Islamic doctrines which are the essence of Islam. Fault must, however, be found with the view expressed by Mr. M. Farooqui in his article on "Islam and World Civilization." When comparing the socialistic tendency of Islamic doctrines with the socialistic slogan for the abolition of private property, he says that this latter principle is against the natural tendency. To say that private property is based on natural law, and is, therefore, sanctioned by the tenets of Islam, is to cover the selfishness of human nature under the guise of religion. This is subversive of socialism as every one understands it in these days. The young people should march forward with the times instead of living on glories of dead past.

Aurobindo And Indian Renaissance

DHARATIYA NAVAJANMA (Kanarese), by D. R. Bendre, M.A. ARAVINDA GRANTHA MALA. Halasangi, Dt. Bijapur.

This translation of Aurobindo Ghosh's "Indian Ranaissance", written for the "Arya" monthly in 1914, and published in book form in 1920, makes undoubtedly good reading even to-day. But one doubts whether the author would have kept up the same strain after the achievements of the Soviet, without the talk of spiritualism, in the materialistic world. It is true that every great man is full of and stands for one idea in national reconstruction. But beyond adhering to the mere background of their theme, it is very doubtful whether their countrymen can utilise the idealists' suggestions of building up a Utopia. Does India's Renaissance lie through spiritualism? It depends upon what spiritualism is taken to mean. Mahatma Gandhi has tried to introduce religion into politics. But Politics seems to be developing a religion of its own, having nothing to do with any acknowledged religion of the world! If then India is to develop its 'spiritualisms' the India of the future will undoubtedly find out a "spiritualism" but altogether of a different type than that conceived by the author of the original thesis, first which appeared as a criticism of "Indian Renaissance" by Dr. James H. Cousins. Such books therefore, deserve to be read with the new light appearing in the country and the world in present times.

B. G. L.

DEAFNESS

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ART NOTES AND EVENTS

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

Art's On The Air—Station Directors Demand—"A Swifter Course"—The Nation's "Artistic Plight" —"Cultural Stagnation"—Moths, "Stars" And Radio Gadget—National Needs And Aspirations— Rai Bahadur Dikshit Deplores—Decadent Indian Art—Sculpture Untouched By "Renaissance"— The Poet Poses Both Ways—Harin Lectures the "Progressive"—The "Real" Mystic.

Art is on the air. And, I am taken to task in language not apparently friendly for having overlooked it. I am not convinced I should plead guilty. Broadcasting in India, like a great number of similarly useful modern gadgets has not yet emerged entirely out of the phase of its brilliant novelty. Music, naturally, occupies its dominant attention if not always its respectful thought. And, 'talks' have only recently begun to veer round art spasmodically. The retrospective notes and tentative suggestions formulated in the new year number of "The Indian Listener" refers to the "intelligent visitors to the country" who do not "fail to be struck by the cultural stagnation into which India seems to have fallen". As an intelligent inhabitant of the country, I must confess I have seldom met such visitors. The visitors who usually grace these shores, pose for the cameraman, visit the prominent 'leaders' of the country and distribute their lofty message and advice to this benighted country almost invariably explode on the subject of the cultural glories of this land.

The Hypothetical Visitors

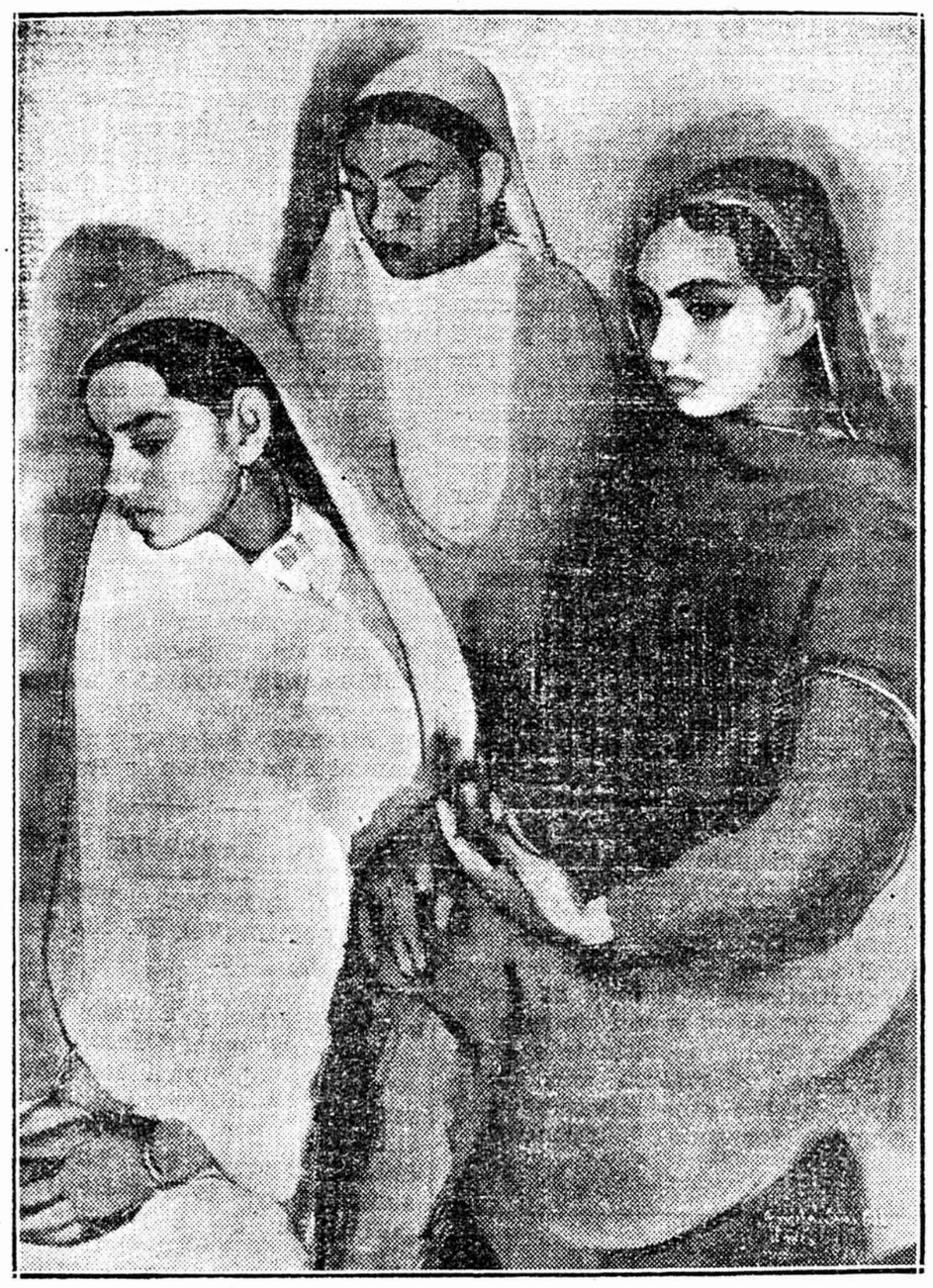
But I believe the "intelligent visitors" to this country are only hypothetical, meant to illustrate emphatically the cultural conditions in the country, not necessarily to institute analogies Whatever the cause, it is, continues "The Indian Listener," "surely obvious that in India artistic anaemia is exhibited as in no other country. Literature is at a low ebb, drama is almost non-existent, painting is a feeble imitation of past styles." This. "lack of culture" must be, lays down the "Listener" reflected, and is reflected, in broadcasting, "you cannot build without bricks and you cannot make good broadcasting from the appallingly poor material which is produced. The pundits may rise up and shout at broadcasting, but they have got to face this fact, and any one of them who sits at the desk of a Station Director for a month will have to accept it."

The Moths As "Stars" And, The "Gadget"

The pundits may not attempt such absurd futility as the 'shout at broadcasting' But it is possible that if the Station Director occasionally leaves his desk for change and explores the open areas outside he might discover the material to be after all not so "appallingly poor." I know that he is accustomed to the torrent of talents near his desk. That is the penalty he pays for the brilliance of his gadget. But it attracts the multitudinous moths, he ought to know, for more reasons than one and not infrequently for reasons that have nothing one-fourth as lofty as artistic talent or objectives. It is possible, moreover, to think of broadcasting in less passive attitude than the one evident in "The Indian Listener". The function of broadcasting is not merely to "reflect" the existing conditions

National Function Of Broadcasting

The function of broadcasting is to survey national cultural needs and at the same time to survey, study and serve its growing aspirations. The desire that "The Indian Listener" manifests for a "swifter course" of cultural activities in this country is as legitimate and commendable as it is opportune. And, it is only right that the "Listener" should warn that when Indian short-wave stations are heard next year by all the world, India bids fair to make a poor show unless more real talent and real support of broadcasting is forthcoming." It is this complete consciousness of the international responsibilities of broadcasting which will soon be thrust upon this nation that leads us to insist on the dispassionate study and survey of national talents and on the constructive, positively educative function and aspects of national broadcasting.



'Group of Village Girls" by Kumari Amrita Sher-Gil, the picture that stirred the placid world of art in Bombay.

Dreary "Educative" Talks, And Entertainments

The "talks" that one has hitherto been offered have erred mostly on the side of "entertainment", a quality one dreads to analyse and somehow the "educative" broadcasting enterprise has restricted itself largely to the same unimaginative and routinised community that has made of our schools, colleges and universities the despair to the intelligent at home as well as to the intelligent hypothetical 'visitors'. All that broadcasting has done is. the "Listener" points out, "to exhibit in a concentrated form the artistic plight in which the country finds itself", If that is how broadcasting in India has been permitted to start, that is no reason why it should so develop or end Broadcasting has not to "exhibit" either in a diffused or 'concentrated" form the "artistic plight" of the country. It has to explore the artistic potentialities of the nation and the Station Director must sometimes at least leave his desk and the beaten track and conventions which bring him his usual massive flow of "radio stars".

Informative Talk

Rai Bahadur K. N. Dikshit, the new Director of Archaeology broadcasted from Delhi last Saturday his views on Indian Sculpture. The "talk" was brief to the point and informative and suggested how broadcasting can be educative in the widest sense of the term. It is true that there will be those who might disagree with either with the facts or the conclusions to which Rai Bahadur Dikshit arrived, But that is no argument against such talks being broadcasted. For, the more varied and many-sided information and ideas broadcasting may help to circulate the better it will serve the needs and aspirations of the country. Rai Bahadur Dikshit, as an archaeologist, has maintained that 'of all the fine arts, sculpture is one in which the degradation and decadence of modern Indian art is most apparent in contrast with the heights attained in the early history of this country." If Rai Bahadur Dikshit's charge could be for example examined by the Director of an art institute official or non-official or better still by a sculptor or critic informed and competently responsible, it would contribute not only to the most interesting discussion but lead to the most instructive exchange of ideas on present-day art conditions in India.

Where The Archaeologist Erred

Rai Saheb's excellent, broadcast 'talk' concluded with the following. He said:—"The renaissance movement in the present century under the stress of which a new school of painting has made its appearance in Bengal has not yet extended to the domain of sculpture, and it is only a visionary gleam that some day the masterpieces of Indian sculpture as existing in our museums and ancient monuments will kindle artistic talent and from the main-spring of yet another attempt for the expression of the inner beauty of India's spiritual character which has for ages been its strongest asset and has excited, the admiration of the world". Rai Bahadur Dikshit seeing things naturally, in terms of the archaeologist removed both in time and mental approach from the pulse of the present.

India's Art "Asset"

If he had listened to the talk on the future of Indian art broadcasted from Bombay by Capt. Gladstone Solomon a few days previous to his own talk, he would have taken a less complacent view of the present endeavours in art. If he had further studied the ideas of contemporary India he would perhaps have learnt to decipher the academic romance of the "renaissance movement" and its sentimental "anaemia". If he had gone still further and known something of the economic pressure of the times and the obstacles of social and cultural orthodoxy, he would have been less fervent of "inner beauty" which the much boosted "renaissance" tried to manufacture in painting and advertised as "spiritual character" but which is now certainly not the nation's "strongest asset" and does not excite the "admiration of the world" outside the world of cloistered theologians and ardent but unintelligent "visitors." Broadcasting must explore these other possibilities particularly when "Glinting Facets" are to be the new broadcasting vogue.

The Poet's Foses

Syt. Harin Chattopadhyaya has posed both ways. In Lahore for the benefit of the motion picture enthusiasts he uttered the martial slogan of producing films that touched realities. He deplored "the tragic and meaningless isolation from life." I was gloating prosaically over this poetic outburst when I was shown that in Bombay, for readers of the "Kaiser-I-Hind" he resumes his ancient role of the "mystic" poet and lectures the Progressive Writers. I could not understand it. But "the real mystic is," says the "Kaiser-I-Hind, Harin", "he who is able with a masterly realisation to combine constantly these two apparently conflicting visions." And, Harin is a "real" mystic. The Progressive Writers will have to deal with the phenomenon, sooner or later, the sooner the better.

Books And Their Authors (contd.)

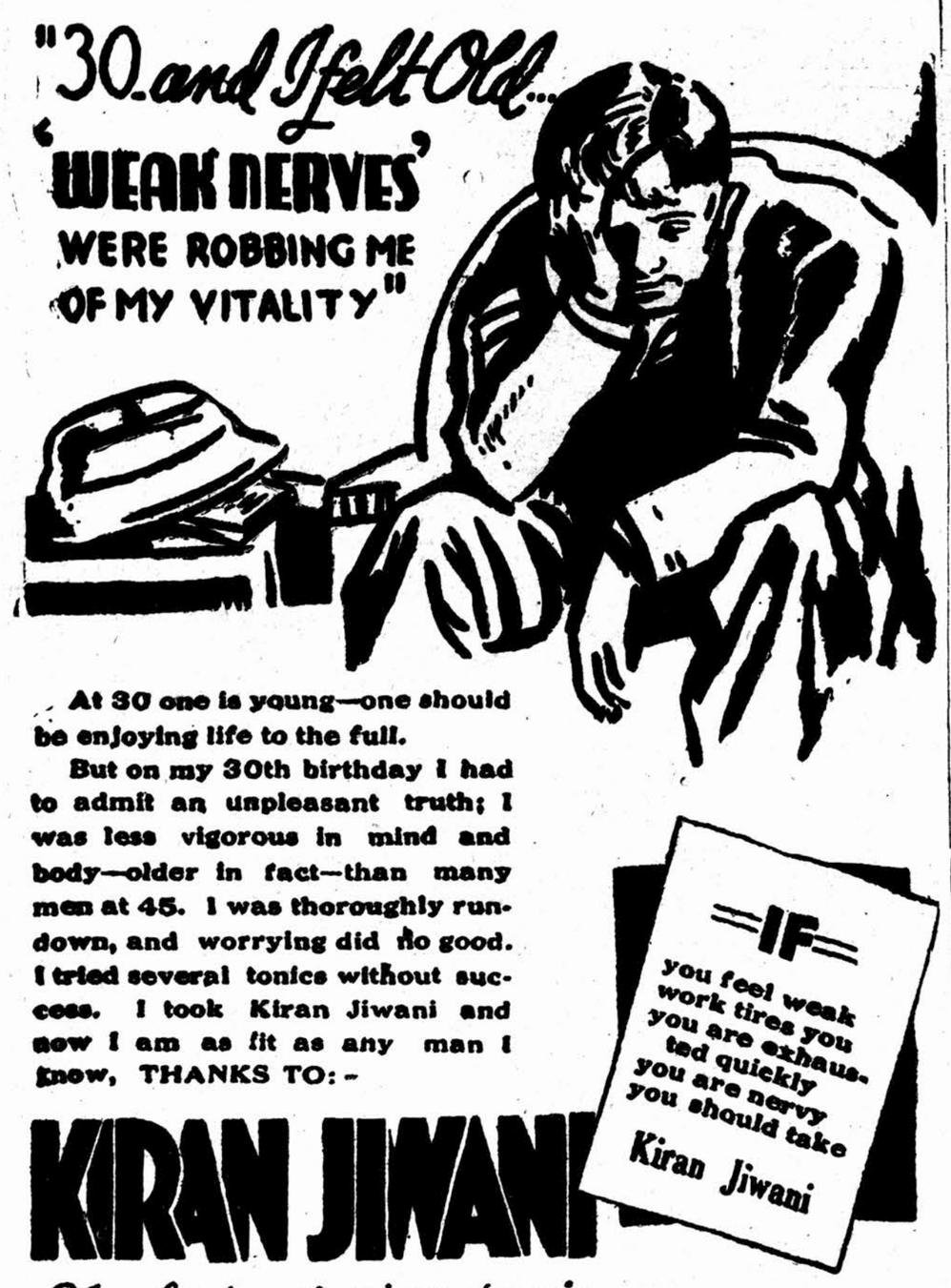
DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICE

(Continued from Page 10.)

Workmen's Compensation Act, as against the diversified schemes in existence in countries with a developed social conscience, like Great Britain and Germany. But a mere narration of heads of activities, even if attempted, would convey only an inadequate impression of the great disparity between conditions in this sphere in the progressive countries of the West and India; the citation of a few telling facts and figures would be more to the point. Thus, while the Indian Workmen's Compensation Act applied in 1933 to only 6 million persons and the amount of compensation paid totalled up only to Rs. 8,13,949, the corresponding figures for Great Britain and Northern Ireland were 17 million persons, and £10 million. In respect of other kinds of social insurance, no comparison is possible as India has not yet made a start in these directions.

In respect of social assistance, which is to be distinguished from social insurance, India attempts to make a braver show. The section on India has entries under the heads: famine relief, medical assistance, lunacy service, maternity benefits, assistance for blind and defective children. and shipowners' liability to sick or injured seamen. But even here, despite the impressive showing on paper, the actuality is represented by the merest framework of social assistance schemes. Thus, famine relief, as accorded in India, amounts to the initiation of test works designed to test the presence of famine conditions, and in actual working practice means only the provision of work on a pittance of wages. The utter inadequacy of medical assistance rendered to a population of 271 millions may be gauged from the fact that the total number of hospitals and dispensaries in British India was only 6,548 in 1933. The situation in this field may be summed up by pointing out that lunacy service, maternity assistance and other forms of social assistance practised in India, are quite in keeping with the Government's conservative attitude to social services.

The I.L.O. publication under review has done an excellent piece of service in collecting such valuable information and posing it against a world-setting. The publication is of particular value to Indian social workers. Responding to the stimulus of new and powerful forces, a new wave of nationalism is spreading over the country, and Congressmen of all shades of political thought have been on cultivating mass contracts and establishing a united front with agricultural and industrial workers. Emotionalism is perhaps the key-note of the movement, and in the eagerness to help the masses, there is discernible a tendency among large numbers of people to enthuse over social welfare schemes. Immature thought and inadequate information are, however, fatal handicaps to constructive action. All social workers in India would therefore do well to make a thorough study of "International Survey of Social Services," as it would undoubtedly help them to cultivate a greater sense of realism and objectivity in the prosecution of their schemes for social betterment.



At 30 one is young—one should be enjoying life to the full.

But on my 30th birthday I had to admit an unpleasant truth; I was less vigorous in mind and body—older in fact—than many men at 45. I was thoroughly run-down, and worrying did no good. I tried several tonics without success. I took Kiran Jiwani and now I am as fit as any man I know, THANKS TO:-

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AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRIES

"UDYAM". Special Number, January, 1937, Vol. 19, No. 1 Price Re. 1. Editor Mr. V. N. Vadegaoker, B.Sc. Published at the Commercial Press, Nagpur, (C. P.)

The publishers ought to be congratulated on bringing out this special number of "Udyam" (i.e., Work)—a Marathi Monthly, devoted mainly to the development of agriculture and allied industries; it contains quite an imposing number of contributions by qualified men on topics connected with agriculture, preservation of cattle, cattle diseases, manures, the necessity of dairy farms, etc., etc. We are confident that the representatives of rural constituencies, as well as prominent people on the District and Taluka Local Boards in this Presidency, will profit by the reading of this number. The first-hand information which is furnished therein by specialists regarding the Research Institute at Mukteshwar, (U.P.), and the Imperial Vterinary Serum Institute at Izatnagar, and the soundness of cattle, will be found to be useful to those interested in cattle-farming. We would recommend the publishers to publish Gujarati and Hindi editions of "Udyam," which can be read at present only by Marathi knowing public. The annual subscription is Rs. 5.

Bombay Teachers' Journal

"THE BOMBAY TEACHERS' JOURNAL". Vol. II. No. 3, November, 1936.

This journal is published by the Bombay Secondary Teachers' Association of which the business manager is the veteran, Mr. C. A. Christie, B.T., Robert Money School, Bombay, 7. The annual subscription is only Re. 1/- plus postage as. 6 extra; and the "Journal" is published three times in a year, in March, in July and in November. The present number contains contributions from the pen of well-known educationists who have specialised knowledge of the art of teaching in secondary schools. Their articles have been written in a true scientific attitude, and evince a genuine desire to promote a more lively interest in the minds of teachers on whom rests the responsibility of coaching the young generation in our secondary schools. The two contributions by Mr. G. S. Krishnayya, M.A. (Madras), M.A., Ph.D. (Columbia), on "Educating for Leisure" and by Miss Allan D. Cooper, B.A., Dip.Ed. (Leeds), on "Musical Appreciation in Schools" and the one on "Oral Teaching in the Class-room" by Mr. M. L. Francis, B.A., L.T., are prize essays selected by the Association, and are worthy of a wider publicity. We have confidence that educationists all over India would profit themselves by a perusal of these suggestive essays. There is another informative article on "Planning of Work and School organisation" from the pen of Mr M. T. Vyas, M.A., Education (Lond.), which stresses the importance of Visual Instruction, a topic worthy of putting into practice immediately in all the recognized well-established institutions. We commend to the attention of the Board of Studies the criticism offered in this issue, of the text-book "'Junior Modern Essays" prescribed by the Board, and of the mathematics papers set at the matriculation examination in last April. There are other interesting contributions on "The Teaching of Science", by Mr. V. V. Kamat, on the "Play Spirit" in Education by Miss C. A. Rozario, and on Types of History Lessons by Mr. K. Khandwalla, M.A., (U.S.A.)

LOSS

I deem it true, from moment of his birth,
When weeping hails he to his weeping end,
Poor little Man! no blight he bears on Earth
So great as loss of Love or loss of Friend!
Like lusty children tin-toys break or bend,
The Fates they twist his spirit, tear his soul,
And leave the mangled ruins for him to mend
On Resignation's anvils, prayers to roll
In vain appeal to Heaven for power his grief control.
My body's wounds I have the will to bear,
The gift to heal; of touch a finer sense
I would acquire, my mind with greater share.
Of dreams for sightless eyes met recompense;
If limb I lose, the muscles more intense
On other limbs would grow,—for me no Cross!
But oh! my Love and ah! my Friend, from whence
Shall I recover me my bitter loss
Should you depart with all the gold, and leave me dross?

A. H. W.

(All rights reserved).

"Hindustan Review"

THE "HINDUSTAN REVIEW" for December, 1936. (Editor Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha, Bar-at-Law) contains, as usual, instructive contributions from the pen of eminent people. Readers will find a scope for further research in the article on "Paramountcy" by the late Major Ramprasad Dube, and in one on "The History of Prince Khusru", by Mr. F. Powell-Price, whereas even if one would not be inclined to agree with everything that the writer has said in the thesis on "Democracy" by Mr. Sarma, it is worth careful perusal. Dr. Burman's essay on "Journalism" gives the necessary data for young entrants into this enterprising branch of human activity, which the erudite writer recommends for the adoption of our educated unemployed for the sake of relieving the pressure of unemployment on the goodness and charity of our present-day society. The other articles on "Mahatma Gandhi", by Dr. Har Dayal and on Pandit Bhatkhande, the late regenerator of Indian music, are lukewarm attempts to do justice to personalities who require no certificates from anyone at least in India. We earnestly hope the journal will live up to its reputation, which according to the late Mr. W. T. Stead, was "of especial value as lifting the brain cap of India to let the world see the thoughts moving "in *her* educated mind."

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No Dispute Between Germany & France, Assures Fuehrer

BERLIN, Jan. 30.

The Reichstag opened at midday, and adopted a proposal by Herr Frick to further extend Herr Hitler's powers for four years, and re-elected him Governing President of the Reichstag.

Herr Hitler rose at 12-18, and after a brief review of the past four years, asked who could compare the present-day Germany with that of four years ago.

"BLOODLESS REVOLUTION"

Dwelling on the thoroughness of the Nazi revolution accomplished without bloodshed, Herr Hitler said that on the basis of the 170,000 people slain in Spain, the Nazis would have had the right to murder four or five thousand people in their revolution. The first time in the history of mankind a nation had realised that the grandest and most sacred task of man was to preserve his race. That would not lead to the estrangement of nations, but for the first time to a common understanding, and would also prevent the Jews from disintegrating and dominating other people.

NEW PENAL CODE

Does a more glorious and more beautiful socialism and a truer democracy exist than national socialism, enabling every boy to find a way to lead the nation? He foreshadowed a new penal code, putting justice for all time into the service of maintaining the German race, he asked. He confessed he was neither an economic expert nor a theorist.

Proceeding Herr Hitler said:—

Salvation for our people is not a problem of finances, but the employment and guidance of the existing labour, and the exploitation of our soil and mineral resources. The four-year plan is the most impressive expression of this systematic guidance of our economic life. It will give permanent employment to workmen now being released from the armament industry".

NATIONALISATION OF REICHSBANK

After denouncing the war guilt clauses of the Peace Treaty, and announcing the nationalisation of the Reichbank and railways, Herr Hitler said that the time for so-called surprises had ended.

The restoration of the honour of the German people expressed by conscription, the new air force and the navy and the re-occupation of the Rhineland was the most audacious work at his life. He meekly thanked Providence that he was thus able to reconquer the nation's honour and integrity. The reason he effected some necessary measures without consulting their former opponents was to make it easier for the other side to accept their decisions, which they would have had to do in any case.

GERMANY AND FRANCE.

Adverting to Mr. Eden's speech in the Commons on January 19, Herr Hitler denied that Germany had any intention of isolating herself from the world, especially if the world was so small as Europe was to-day. Having enumerated the European countries and Japan with which Germany was on friendly relations, he solemnly declared that there could not be any conceivable point of dispute between Germany and France. Neither was Germany giving up international co-operation economically. Germany could not be blamed for the economic disorders of the world, which were worse when the Nazis came to power than to-day. The speeches of many statesmen in the past months give an incorrect impression that the whole world was waiting to inundate Germany with economic favours which they obstinately refuse to share.

The Fuehrer was troubled with his throat and several times paused to cough.—Reuter.

NOBEL PRIZE FORBIDDEN FRUIT

Fuehrer's Device To Reward German Merit

BERLIN, Jan. 30.

Herr Hitler has issued a Decree forbidding Germans to accept Nobel Prizes.

The Decree declares "In order to prevent, in future, all shameful occurrences, I decree the foundation of a German National Prize for Art and Science".

The prize of about £8,000 will be distributed yearly to three meritorious Germans. The acceptance of Nobel Prizes is therefore forbidden in future. The decree follows the Award of the Nobel Peace Prize last year, to the German Pacifist Writer Von Ossietsky.—Reuter.

CONGRESS WORKERS CHALLENGED

LUCKNOW, January 30.

Three Congress workers have been challenged by the police for, it is alleged, causing an affray on January 22, at a Congress Election Meeting, addressed by Pandit Madanmohan Malaviya, when over a dozen persons were injured in a lathi fight.—A.P.

Midnapore's Record Polling

CONGRESS' PHENOMENAL VICTORY

Spectacular Defeats Of Cabinet Members

CALCUTTA, January 30.

With the announcement of election results, in about a dozen constituencies to-day, has ended a fortnight of hectic election fever in Bengal. Most remarkable feature of this election has been the success of the Congress Party, of which as many as 43 out of 48 candidates set up by it, have been returned. Of all constituencies in Bengal, Midnapore District has earned an unique distinction of registering, what bids fair to be a record poll in any constituency in India, in favour of a Congress nominee, by returning Kumar Devendralal Khan (Congress), with a majority of over 65,000 votes, a phenomenon which is regarded as very significant, when it is remembered that, over five years, Congress activities and Congress organizations have been banned in this district.

Another interesting feature has been the return of both Congress candidates set up, in two non-Mahomedan Women's constituencies.

SPECTACULAR DEFEATS

All five candidates nominated by the All-India Trade Union Congress, have come out successful, defeating their opponents by unusually heavy majorities. Other interesting features of elections, are provided by the spectacular defeats of such prominent men in public eye, as the President of the last Council, Khwaja Sir Nazimuddin, a most influential member of the Governor's Cabinet and Mr. N. K. Basu, Leader of Opposition in the last Council and President of Bengal Civil Liberties Union.

LATEST POSITION

The position of different parties in the new Bengal Assembly as they finally emerged out of the election contest is as follows:—

Official Congress Party	**43**
Scheduled Caste Group	**31**
Hindu Independence (including University, Commerce, landholders and labour)	**22**
Muslim League	**50**
Proja Party	**35**
Krishak Party (with ultra-radical agrarian programme	**5**
Independent Muslims (including University, labour and Commerce)	**33**
Europeans (general)	**11**
European (Commerce)	**14**
Anglo-Indians	**4**

Total 250 which is total strength of the new House.—United Press.

CONGRESS VICTORY

CUTTACK: Jan. 30.

The Congress has scored two more victories in Orissa. Mr. Pearry Shankar has been elected to the Orissa Assembly from the Labour Constituency, defeating among others Mr. A. S. N. Murty, President of the Orissa Millowners' Association, while Mr. Nityananda Kanungo (Congress), has been elected from the South Cuttack General Constituency. His opponent, a United Party candidate loses his security deposit.

Following is the latest party position in Orissa:—

CONGRESS	**35**
THE UNITED PARTY	**5**
NATIONAL PARTY	**4**
NOMINATED	**4**
INDEPENDENT	**9**

Two results are yet to be declared while the result of one constituency, namely, Khariar constituency is not known.—A. P.

STOP PRESS

MIDNAPORE'S ANSWER TO OFFICIAL CHALLENGE

CALCUTTA, January 30.

Interviewed by the "United Press" on the signal success of the Congress in the Bengal Assembly elections, Mr. Sarat Bose, Acting President of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, said:—

"Bengal's response to the clarion call of the Congress has been simply magnificent. The victory achieved by the Congress in the Calcutta East Constituency, has been followed by quick succession of stupendous victories all over the province. Comparisons are odious; but one cannot help referring to the prodigious majorities secured by the Congress candidates, headed by Kumar Devendralal Khan in the Midnapore district, by the Congress candidates in certain other districts and by the Congress and the Congress-supported candidates in the labour constituencies.

"At election meetings in the Midnapore district, I venture to make the prophecy that polling booths would show that the name of the Congress was written in letters of gold in the hearts and minds of people, and that no amount of repression could efface it. Midnapore has shown that curfew orders, military route marches, firing and official dictation and interference have no terrors for people. The officials of Midnapore declared "the Congress is dead". People have answered with one voice "Long live the Congress".—United Press.

MR. DEOPAL SINGH SUSPENDED

LUCKNOW, January 30.

Finding him acting in a suspicious manner and not actively helping the Congress candidates Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who was on tour in the Farrukhabad District, has suspended Mr. Deopal Singh, President of the District Congress Committee.—A.P.

ENGLAND'S FAST BOWLER DIES.

LONDON, Jan. 30.

The death has occurred of Walter Brearley, the former Lancashire and England Fast Bowler.—Reuter.

Soviet Sabotage Case Judgment

Radek, Sokolnikoff & Arnold Get Ten Years Each

MOSCOW, Jan. 30.

Death sentence was passed on thirteen accused.

Radek, Sokolnikoff and Arnold have been sentenced to ten years imprisonment and Stroiloff to eight years imprisonment.

Four hundred people crowded the small court-room when the accused, looking forlorn and miserable, were led in to hear the verdict.

All present stood as Judge Ulrich mounted the rostrum with a quick and determined gait.

The Judge began to read the verdicts quickly while the accused stood motionless. Their faces grew more dejected as the Judge came to the sentences.

The atmosphere grew tenser as the long list of names was read out and the public waited to hear the fate of Karl Radek.

After the judge declared the Court dismissed the accused were speedily marched out by guards with fixed bayonets.

Some of the audience applauded the verdicts. The streets outside were completely deserted no crowds gathered to hear the result of the trial. The sentences passed on Radek, Sokolnikoff, Arnold and Stroiloff came as a big surprise as it was expected that all accused would be sentenced to death, especially Radek, who did not appeal for clemency.

The Court found that there were extenuating circumstances in the four cases arguing that although the defendants were guilty on all counts they had not participated in actual terrorism.

All property of the convicted persons will be confiscated.—Reuter.

Two And Half Million Scouts In The World

Financial Difficulties Face Movement

LONDON: January 29.

The financial difficulties of the Boy Scout Movement were mentioned by Sir James Leighwood, the Treasurer of the Council of the Boy Scout Association, at the annual meeting of the Council in London.

He said that they were living on their capital. The position was most serious.

The report showed that there was £8,225 excess of expenditure over income owing to the great expansion of the movement.

It was impossible to see how economies could be made without suffering. Steps must be taken to increase their income. The annual subscriptions totalled only six hundred sterling.

The reported world total of Boy Scout at the end of 1936 was 2,592,000, an increase of 86,000 compared with 1935.

A telegram from Lord Baden Powell, who was 'en route' to India to attend the All-India Jamboree in Delhi, was read congratulating the Movement on the progress of the past year especially in the Dominions and India and notably among the African natives.—Reuter's Special.

Australia All Out For 288 Runs

Hammond Dismissed For 20 Barnett Remains Unbeaten With 92 At Close Of Play

ADELAIDE, Jan. 30.

At the close of second day's play in the Fourth Test match, England had made 174 for two wickets Barnett, not out 92.—Reuter.

Australia were all out for 288 runs in the first innings of the Fourth Test match, which commenced here yesterday. Chipperfield remained unbeaten with 57 runs to his credit.

Verity and Barnett opened England's first innings and carried the score to 53 runs when Verity was caught by Bradman off O'Reilly.

At tea interval England's total reached 81 runs for one wicket. Barnett (40) and Hammond (14) still undefeated.

Scores:—

AUSTRALIA (First Innings).

Fingleton, run out	10
Brown, c Allen, b Farnes	42
Rigg, c Ames, b Farnes	20
Bradman, b Allen	26
McCabe, c Allen, b Robins	88
Gregory, l.b.w., b Hammond	23
McCormick, c Ames, b Hammond	4
Fleetwood-Smith, b Farnes	1
Chipperfield, not out	57
Oldfield, run out	5
O'Reilly, c Leyland, b Allen	7
Extras	5
Total	288

ENGLAND (First Innings).

Verity, c Bradman, b O'Reilly	19
Barnett, not out	92
Hammond, c McCormick, b O'Reilly	20
Leyland, not out	35
Extras	8
Total	174

—Reuter.

THE TEAMS

ENGLAND	AUSTRALIA
Allen (capt.)	Bradman (capt.)
Ames	Brown
Barnett	Fingleton
Farnes	McCabe
Hammond	McCormick
Hardstaff	O'Rielly
Leyland	Oldfield
Robins	Fleetwood-Smith
Verity	Rigg
Voce	Chipperfield
Wyatt	Gregory
	Badcock, 12th Man

TERRIBLE FLOOD HAVOC

Mass Flight From Scene Of Disaster

25,000 LAID UP WITH INFLUENZA

NEW YORK, Jan. 30

Weeping women are being evacuated from farms in the Mississippi Valley, while husbands are remaining behind to salvage live-stock property.

As the fast rising river threatens the possible engulfment, thousands began to evacuate Memphis (Tennessee), where, it is reported, 25,000 are stricken with influenza and pneumonia.

Complete evacuation of thirty-two thousand people has been ordered in Paducah (Kentucky) where the oncoming floodcrest has spread to the entire city leaving eight thousand marooned on the second floors of houses.

Nearly a thousand boats are engaged in rescue and relief work in the Ohio Valley.

Fifty four thousand have been evacuated by boat from their Louisville homes.—Reuter.

PRINCESS ROYAL TO MEET WINDSOR

LONDON, Jan. 29.

It is understood that the Princess Royal and the Earl of Harewood are shortly to visit the Duke of Windsor at Enzesfeld Castle.

They are expected to leave England about the end of next week.—Reuter.

BIG BATTLE OUTSIDE MADRID

Rebel 'Planes Captured By Government

MADRID, Jan. 30.

Four insurgent 'planes lost their course in fog and descended behind Government lines and were captured, according to a Government communique. All are of Italian make. An Italian pilot of a 'plane died instantaneously as a result of violent landing. Although bad weather continues to make operations difficult, terrific cannonade at night time heralded the start of a big battle outside Madrid. Deafening explosions and the rattle of machine-guns, heard throughout the night, were most intense on the southern sector and Carabanchel. The Scottish Ambulance which only arrived yesterday and is standing by, to render aid carries a personnel of ten Scotsmen.—Reuter.

£40 MILLION LOAN FOR FRENCH RLYS.

PARIS, Jan. 29.

French railways have concluded a forty million Sterling loan with a group of British Banks.

The loan will be for a period of ten months with interest at 3-1|2 per cent.—Reuter.

CHINESE REBELS SUBMIT TO GOVT. CONDITIONS

SHANGHAI, Jan. 30.

The rebels are withdrawing from eastern Shensi as a token of submission to Government who have agreed to consider their grievances provided discipline is first restored.

The rebels had been given until noon yesterday to comply with the order.

Their grievances will be considered at a plenary session of the Central Executive Committee on February 15.

Government troops are preparing to occupy Sianfu.—Reuter.

Deo And Dharmadhikari In Car Accident

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, January 30.

Sjt. Shankarrao Deo met with a motor accident 60 miles from Poona, this noon, while he was on way to Poona from Nasik. It is stated a dog ran across the street causing the car to swerve and go off road with the result that the inmates were thrown off. Sjt. Deo received a cut near the eye, while Sjt. Dharmadhikary, his personal Secretary was badly shaken.

The driver and another inmate were also hurt. All are being treated at Dr. Datar's hospital, Poona, whereto they were taken by another private car, passing along the route. No anxiety is felt about anybody's health.

LONDON, Jan. 29.

The Earl of Lancaster has been appointed Lord Great Chamberlain.—Reuter.

London Receives Sardar Mohammed Hashimkhan

LONDON, January 30.

Lord Munster, representing the King and representatives of Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Eden met Sardar Mohammed Hashim Khan, on his arrival at the Victoria Station. Hashim Khan spent the day at the Legation. Official arrangements include a luncheon to be given by Mr. Baldwin at 10, Downing Street on February 1, an audience will be granted by the King on February 2, and a Foreign Office dinner on February 3.—Reuter.

Doyen Of Canada's Parliament Dead

OTTAWA, Jan. 30.

The death has occurred of Mr. Charles Marcil, a former speaker of the Canadian House of Commons and Doyen of the House. He was aged 77.

Joe Louis Wins On Points

(SPECIAL CABLE)

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.

In a ten round contest Joe Louis defeated Bob Pastor, the New York champion, on points.—Reuter.

CANADIAN EX-SPEAKER DEAD

OTTAWA, Jan. 30.

Death has occurred of Charles Marcil, a former Speaker of the Dominion House of Commons and Doyen of the House.

He was aged seventy-seven.—Reuter.

INTERFERENCE IN ELECTIONS

Congress Worker Arrested And Released In Kapadvanj

(From Our Correspondent)
NADIAD (By Mail).

Mr. Fulsinhji Dabhi, a Congress candidate, and Mr. Madhubhai Patel, a local leader, are touring in Kapadvanj Taluka.

Messrs. Raojibhai Patel and Chimanlal Narkhi of the District Congress Election Propaganda Committee visited several important places in Kapadvanj Taluka.

VOLUNTEER ARRESTED

On Wednesday last a volunteer was arrested by police while distributing election pamphlets in Kapadvanj and was afterwards released. The volunteer has submitted his statement with the District Election Propaganda office, which will be forwarded to the authorities concerned for necessary action.

Several new polling stations are announced in this District as a result of the efforts made by the District Election Committee.

ASSAM COUNCIL DY. PRESIDENT ELECTED

CALCUTTA, January 29.

Mr. Hirendrakumar Chakraverty, Deputy President, Assam Legislative Council has been elected to the Provincial Assembly from Hailakandi (General) and Mr Muzaraff Ali Laskar (Muslim League) from Hailakani (Mahomedan).

Mrs. Hasina Murshed (League) has been elected to the Bengal Assembly from Calcutta Mahomedan Women's Constituency.—A.P.

K. S. ROY ELECTED TO BENGAL ASSEMBLY

DACCA, January 29.

Mr. Kiron Shankar Roy, Secretary of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee was declared elected to the Bengal Assembly from the Dacca West (Rural) General Constituency having secured 13,289 votes as against 10,593 votes polled in favour of his opponent Mr. Dhiresh Chakraverty.

It will be recalled that Mr. Chakraverty was a member of the A.I.C.C., but as he refused to withdraw from the contest and thereby violated the pledge previously given not to contest the official Congress nominee, disciplinary action had been taken against him and he was suspended from membership of the Congress by the President of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee.—United Press.

CONGRESS LEADERS' KARNATAK PROGRAMME FIXED

DHARWAR, Jan. 28.

The Karnatak Congress Parliamentary Board met yesterday at Dharwar and finally approved the tour programmes of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Babu Rajendra Prasad and Mr. Roy.

Pandit Jawaharlal tours Belgaum, Mangalore, Karwar and Dharwar while Babu Rajendra Prasad tours Bijapur, Bellary, Dharwar and Belgaum. Mr. Roy will tour Bijapur, Dharwar and Bellary.

The news that Congress is withdrawing one candidate from Dharwar north is contradicted. Workers have been asked to secure the return of three candidates.

Mr. Shankarappa Chalivadi has been adopted as Congress Candidate for the Harijan seat from Bijapur north.—A. P.

BICK-BATS AT PATNA ELECTION MEETING

Sub-Inspector And Congress Worker Injured: One In Custody

PATNA, Jan. 30.

It is reported that while polling was proceeding yesterday at Madhubhani, Darbhanga District brick-bats were hurled at Congress workers and at police resulting in injuries to a Sub-Inspector and a Congress worker.

A man has been arrested in this connection.—A. P.

RAJEN BABU GOES TO POLL

Proceeding To C. P. Next

PATNA, Jan. 29.

Babu Rajendra Prasad returned from his home at Zeradei this evening after exercising his franchise at the Sewan polling booth in favour of the Congress candidate for the Bihar Assembly.

Rajen Babu proceeds to Central Provinces to-morrow morning by the Delhi Express via Jamshedpur. After completing his tour there he proceeds to Allahabad on February 1 to tour in United Provinces from February 3 to February 7. Thereafter he visits Thana, Ratna and Kolaba in Maharashtra on February 9 and 10. Afterwards he arrives at Belgaum in Karnatak to tour there till February 16.—United Press.

TWO MILLIONS VOTE IN BIHAR

Appearance Of Women At Polling Booths

PATNA, Jan. 30.

Polling for the General and Mohammedan constituencies of the Bihar Legislative Assembly finished last evening all over the province. Nearly two million voters went to the polls. Apart from three disturbances necessitating temporary suspension of polling, reports received indicate that polling proceeded smoothly. The feature of the polling was the appearance of hundreds of women at booths throughout the province particularly in urban areas.—A.P.

Rajen Babu Leaves For C. P.

PATNA, Jan. 30.

Babu Rajendra Prasad left today for the Central Provinces on election tour.

Replying to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's telegram, enquiring about the reported election disturbances in Bihar Babu Rajendra Prasad sent the following telegram before his departure:—

"Reports of terrorism correct but nothing to fear. Prospects of Congress success very bright".

Babu Anugraha Narayan Sinha, Secretary of the Bihar Provinvial Congress Committee and Swami Shajananda Saraswati have left for the United Provinces on Congress electioneering tour.

Forty Congress volunteers are also proceeding to the United Provinces.—A P.

RESULTS OF BIHAR COUNCIL ELECTION CONTEST

PATNA, January 29.

The following is the result of the election to the Bihar Council (Upper House) from the Muzaffarpore General Constituency:—

Mr. Maheswari Prasad Narain Singh (Independent)—309; Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh (Congress) 92; Mr. Rameshwari Pratap Narain Sehai (Independent) 93.

The constituency had 541 votes out of which 498 votes were polled. Four votes were rejected. Mr. Maheswari Prasad was declared elected.—United Press.

ALLEGED MURDER OF CONGRESS NOMINEE'S WIFE

Police Officer To Make Investigations

LUCKNOW, January 30.

Information has been received from Gorakhpur that the District authorities have deputed a Circle Inspector of Police to make enquiries in connection with the alleged murder of the wife of Mr. Purnamashi Chamar, a scheduled caste Congress candidate to the U.P. Assembly from Maharajganj Tahsil, Gorakhpur District. The investigating officer, it is stated, has examined a number of witnesses

It is pointed out that Mr. Purnamashi Chamar in his original report to the police on the death of his wife made no mention that it was in any connected with his election campaign.—A.P.

Congress Captures Bengal Women's Seats

DACCA, January 30.

Mrs. Hema Prova Majumdar, (Congress) was elected to the Bengal Legislative Assembly from the Dacca Women's General Urban Constituency having secured 4,519 votes as against 1,094 votes polled in favour of Miss Sujata Roy. With Mrs. Hema Prova's election both the seats for Hindu women in Bengal Assembly have been secured by the Congress.—United Press.

From Muzaffarpur General Constituency

PATNA, January 29.

Mr. Maheswar Prasad Narainsingh has been elected from Muzaffarpur general constituency securing 309 votes. Mr. Rameshwar Pratap Narayan Sahi polled 93 and Mr. Gaya Prasad, (Congress) secured 92.

Of the six seats filled in the Upper Chamber, so far the Congress has captured none.—A.P.

Independent Wins

PATNA January 29.

In the election contest for the Bhagalpur-cum-Purnea General seat in the Bihar Council (Upper House), Kumar Ramanand Singh (Independent) has been declared elected securing 209 votes defeating his rival Mr Bhupat Singh.—United Press.

Four Ministers For Bihar

PATNA, Jan. 30.

It is understood that provision will be made in the Budget for the next financial year for the appointment of four Ministers under the new constitution in Bihar which comes into effect on April first.—A. P.

RUIKER'S VISIT TO BOMBAY

Congress-Labour Rapprochement Imminent?

BOMBAY, January 30.

Mr. R. S. Ruikar, ex-President of the All-India Trade Union Congress, who was released recently from the Alipore Jail will be arriving in Bombay during the next week.

Mr. Ruikar, during his stay in Bombay, will meet his colleagues in the Labour movement and exchange views on several important problems facing the Trade Union movement at this juncture, since he is out of touch with the movement for a long time.

Mr. Ruikar will, it is learnt, see Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and other Congress leaders and try to bring about an understanding between Congress and Labour, the relation between them being strained a little due to election controversy.—United Press.

ELECTION CAMPAIGN FATALITY

Congress Candidate's Agent Killed In Car Accident

PESHAWAR CITY, Jan. 30.

The first fatal accident in connection with the election campaign occurred when a person described as the agent of Mian Jaffer Khan, Congress candidate for the Frontier Assembly, while proceeding to Mardan with three others, was killed as a result of the car skidding into a ditch. His three companions escaped with injuries.—A. P.

RESTRAINT ORDER ON FRONTIER POLITICIAN

PESHAWAR, Jan. 30.

News has just been received from Bannu that Mr. Mangal Sain, a Nationalist worker of the N.W.F.P. has been served with an order by the District Magistrate under section 5 of the N.W.F.P. Public Tranquillity (Additional Powers) Act 1932 (Act III). The order reads:

"Whereas I am satisfied that you, by exhibiting certain illustrations to an audience in a meeting held at 9 P.M. on the 8th January, 1937, near the Railway Gate Police Post at Bannu, which were highly objectionable, have acted in a manner prejudicial to public tranquillity and in furtherance of a movement prejudicial to public tranquility, I hereby direct you to abstain from such action which is likely to cause a breach of public tranquillity for a period of two months from this day."

Master Kewal Ram, Pleader, a candidate for Assembly, has also been served with a similar notice to abstain from making objectionable speeches.—United Press.

PATHAN WOMEN TO GO TO POLLS

PESHAWAR, Jan. 30.

Polling commences in the Frontier Province on February, 1 and lasts till the tenth.

During this period a quarter million voters including five thousand women will exercise their franchise to elect fifty representatives of the Frontier Legislative Assembly of whom thirty-eight are Muhammadans, three Sikhs and the rest Hindus and others to be elected from the general constituency of the 273 polling stations, nineteen are exclusively women.

The Kohat women are apparently leading with eight polling stations, five of which are for Muhammadans

Khan Bahadur Dilawar Khan, reforms officer, expects that about seventy per cent. of the voters will go to the polls.

The Congress has put up thirty-seven candidates, the Hindu-Sikh Nationalist Party ten, and Muslim Independent Party four.

There are also eighty-two non-party candidates including the Minister, Sir Abdul Quiyum.—A. P.

Glancy To Go On Leave

NEW DELHI, January 30.

It is understood that the Hon. Sir Bertrand Glancy, Secretary, Political Department, Government of India, will be proceeding on four months' leave from the end of May and Mr. C. L. Forfield, I.C.S., at present the Joint Secretary in the Department, will officiate as the Secretary.—A.P.

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ONE Anna Per Word
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Wanted—Three special representatives on monthly pay and commission. Secretary, Bhagya Lakshmi Insurance Ltd., 3|1, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta. (7368).

12. TO BE LET.

5, Cuffe Parade, "Beach Manor," three side rooms 120|-, Wodehouse Road, modern three rooms flats 95|-. Subedar. (7684).

To Let—Timber Terrace near Bhau Daji Road. Matunga Gate. Light and airy double and single rooms from 1-3-1937. See Noormohamed Abdulla. Tel. No. 60061. (7675).

49. HOMOEOPATHY

Royal Homoeo Institute, Delhi Grants L.D.Sc. and M.B.H. Diplomas in Dentistry and Homoeopathy respectively. Prospectus free. Treats Piles, Fistula, Prolapsesani. Literature free. (7620).

Free H.L.M.S.H.M.D.H.M.B., etc., Homoeo-Ayur-Unani degrees regularly and correspondently. Practitioners also get. Enclose two annas stamps:—Indian Homoeo-Inst. Society, (Regd.), P.O. Datha (Kathiawar, Dt.) 7556.

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted Chief Agents for "a provident Insurance Company" for unrepresented areas. Write for particulars, Branch Manager, Backerganj Ins. Bank Ltd., 15, Clive Row, Calcutta, H. O. Backerganj Buildings, Kowrikhara, Barisal, Bengal. (7672).

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Consult always in Cotton, Share Bazar and other fluctuations. One month daily details Rs. 5 in advance. Pandit Sharma, Astrologer, Savantwadi. (7667).

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Wanted—A second hand Anderson Oil Expeller in perfect working order. Please correspond with Ch. Tirath Ram Ishwar Das, Sargodha. 7601.

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Wanted—Buy one Jute or hard waste cleaning opener. Apply Sadani Cotton Factory, 13, Jackson Lane, Calcutta. (7686).

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With the co-operation of Steamship and Railway Companies, we offer to a LIMITED Number of BONAFIDE college students the following REMARKABLY cheap quotations:

2nd Class economic Steamer ticket Bombay—Marseilles

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1 year's Boarding and Lodging in London ..... Rs. 2,200.
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For further information and other quotations please apply to:—

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Public Notices.

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Open daily upto 31st January from 9 a.m. to 7-30 p.m. (S. T.).
Admission fee ANNAS FOUR ONLY.
Book of Pictures, Price Re. 1. (4744)

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("HONHAR")

KOLHAPUR CINETONE'S
Great MUSICAL Social
Directed By: G. JAGIRDAR.
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DRAWING PACKED HOUSES AT
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Daily at 5-15, 8, 10-45 p.m. Matinee at 2-30 p.m. on Saturday, Sunday and Holidays.

The Most Entertaining Picture of the town simultaneously at two theatres . . . .

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RATNAPRABHA, (The Melody Angel)
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Simultaneously at—
MAJESTIC
(MARATHI VERSION)
And WELLINGTON
(HINDI VERSION)
Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
Matinee at 2-30 on Sat., Sun. and Holidays.

SUPERB TAMIL TALKIE
MAHATMA
KABIRDAS
Starring:—
P. D. KRISHNAN, Miss RAJARATNAM, Miss T. S. VELAMMAL and Others .
AT
PLAZA
SUNDAY, 31st JAN. AT 10-30 A.M. MORNING.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Abdul Aziz Mahomed, who is alleged to have stolen a pair of slippers, was arrested by the Princess Street Police yesterday at about 1-30 p.m.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate remanded him in Police custody till February 10th.

That he came from behind and snatched away hand-bags from ladies, was the charge against Abdulla Usman who, along with two others, was arrested yesterday and brought to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

The Magistrate remanded Abdulla Usman in Police custody up to the 9th proximo and released the other two accused on bail.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay Programmes

VUB. 350.9 metres 855 kc/s.

11-0 a.m. A Variety Concert Homji Sisters. 12-0 Noon Music from Filmland. (From the Wellington Cinema). 12-30 p.m. "For Children." "People of China" No. 3. Stories and Songs. By Dlun Talpade. 1-0 p.m. A Studio Programme. 5-30 p.m. "Khalak Na Khel." A Gujerati musical play. Written and presented by Shambhu. Assisted by the V.U.B. Indian Orchestra. 6-0 Talk (Gujerati): "Film Industries in the Far East." By T. Ghughtai. 6-15 A Variety Programme. By the Students of the Maharastra Sangit Vidyalaya, Conducted by Gokhale. Vocal Instruments and Orchestral. 7-30 A Recorded Potpourri. Massed military bands. Reg Grant. Character Singer. George Van Dussen. Yodda. Mascotte Orchestra. (Recorded Parlophone). 8-30 The News in Hindi. 8-45 Musical Interlude. 9-0 Talk (English): "IF": The Might-Have-Beens of History. By Dr. Elizabeth G. K. Hewat. 9-15 The News. 9-30 Light Classical Music. Vatsalabai Kumthekar.

Delhi Programme

VUD 340.13 metres, 882 kc/s.

8-0 a.m. Time Signal. Indian Music (Recorded). 9-0 Talk (Hindustani): "The Visionary Gleam." No 5. Kashmere Shawls. By Maulvi Ahmad Yar Khan. 9-15 AIR Orchestra C. Desi Todi. 9-25 M Rafiq Ghaznavi. Classical Music 9-55 Bilas Khani. On Sitar 10-0 Mustari Bai of Agra. Classical and Light Music.

12-0 Noon. General Motors Symphony Orchestra. (A Recorded Programme). 1-0 p.m. AIR Orchestra B. Dhanasri. 1-10 Mustari Bai of Agra. Light Music. 1-30 M. Rafiq Ghaznavi. Light Music. 1-50 AIR Orchestra B. Pilu. 5-0 p.m. 1st News and Weather Report. (English). 5-10 1st News and Weather Report. (Hindustani). 5-20 AIR Orchestra B & C. Hans. Narayan. 5-30 Asad Ali Khan. Khayal Shudh Kallyan. Thumri Tilak Kamod. "Jalwa-i-yar na chhup jae sar-i-bam kahin Jald ae hausla-i-deed mujhe tham kahin." (Hasrat). 6-0 Kamod on Sarangi. 6-10 Mahmood Hasan and Party. Qawwali. 6-30 "For Villagers Only." (Delhi Market Rates and time Signal at 7-0 p.m.) 7-30 AIR Orchestra B & C. Shahana Kandra. 7-40 Mahmood Hasan and Party. Qawwali. 8-0 Time Signal. Talk (Hindustani): "Chacha Chhakkan." By Imtiaz Ali Taj. (Relayed from Lahore). 8-15 Mushtari Bai of Agra. Classical and Light Music. 8-45 M. Rafiq Ghaznavi. Classical and Light Music. 9-15 2nd News and Weather Report (Hindustani). 9-30 Time Signal. 2nd News and Weather Report (English). 9-45 Talk (English): "Masons of Modern India." No. 4. Gokhale. By S. P. Andrews Dube, Servants of India Society, Lucknow. (A series of talks on the lives and works of India's great men and women of the past). 10-0 Peter Mendoza and his Orchestra.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Muslim: Jilkhad 17, 1305
Parsi: Amardad 28, 1306
Hindu: Posh Vad 4, 1993
Western India Polo Handicap Tournament Final Race Course Mahaluxmi, 4 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence

REQUIEM HIGH MASS.

The 7th Day Mass, for the soul of Mrs. Sapiencia Gracias, mother of Baltazar Rodrigues, proprietor, Baltazar and Sons, Bombay, on Monday (1st February) at 7-30 at the National Church, Dabul. Friends and sympathisers please note.

GANDHARVA MAHA VIDYALAYA

A special concert for ladies only will be held to-day at 4 p.m. in the Vidyalaya Benham Hall Lane.

KANARA BROTHERHOOD

The competitors for the above race are requested to be present at the Church Gate Station, to-day at 5-30 a.m. (S.T.)

ST. ANNE'S CHAPEL BANDRA

The Annual-XIII Hours Adoration will take place to-day. The evening Service will consist of procession, sermon by Rev. Dr. V. Dyer and Benediction at 6 p.m.

YUVAK MITRA MANDAL

The ninth annual meeting of the Mandal will be held at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Sunday) at Sundar Baug, Gorai Road, Borivali, under the presidentship of Sjt. Gobinddas D. Ved.

VANIK BANDHU MANDAL

Under the auspices of the Mandal, running, jumping sports etc., will be held to-day at 7 a.m. on the Gowalia Tank Maidan. All the competitors are required to be present in time.

HEBRAIC STUDIES CIRCLE

The Jewish Liturgy Study Class will meet in Sir Elly Kadoorie School, Mazgaon, to-day at 3-30 p.m. The 'Alenu' prayer and the hymn 'Yigdal' will be the subjects for study.

BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Bombay Astrological Society, a public lecture will be delivered by Mr. Motilal Sharma of Jaipur on "Vedang Jyotish" today at 5-15 p.m. at Saraswati Mandir near Kennedy Bridge, Grant Road.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"In the land of Gods: The state of the Soul after death" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the above Lodge situated at Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain, this evening, at 6-15.

PRIZE DEBATE

Under the auspices of the Kanara Brotherhood, a prize debate will be held to-day at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Blavatsky Lodge, when Mr. H. Shanker Rau, will preside.

Mr. T. A. Kamat will propose, and Mr. V. B. Shanbhag will oppose that "Socialism will solve the existing political, social and economic evils of India."

REGAL

Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

A DARING DRAMA OF
MOTHER-LOVE & SACRIFICE!

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CENTRAL—"Tukaram". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
CAPITOL—"The Magnificent Brute" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE—"Garden of Allah." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Garden Murder Case". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.
EDWARD—"Hind Kesari". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Baghi-Sipahi". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Destiny." Daily at 5-15 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Dharmaveer". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Dalit Kusum". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, today at 2-45 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Izzat." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
PLAZA—"Modern Times". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3-30 p.m.
PATHE—"Cain and Mabel." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Sunday morning show at 10 a.m.
REGAL—"A Woman Rebels." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Village Girl." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3-15 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Dharmaveer". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, today at 2-30 p.m.
WEST-END—"Gay Prince". Daily at usual time.

THIAGARAJA UTSAVAM

The Sri Ranjani Sabha will celebrate Thiagaraja Utsavam for 10 days commencing from to-day (Sunday). Mrs. Lalita Venkatram will give a musical concert to-day at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at Pratap Bhuwan, Telang Road, Matunga (G. I. P.).

KANARA BROTHERHOOD

Under the auspices of the Kanara Brotherhood, Bombay, a prize debate will be held to-day at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Blavatsky Lodge. The subject to be debated is "Socialism will solve the existing political, social and economic evils of India."

DAIWADNYA DEBATING SOCIETY

Under the auspices of this Society there will be a public lecture on "Life After Death" by Rajaratna Vithal Dadajee Satghare B.A., LL.B. to-day at 5 p.m. at Bombay Education League High School, Thakurdwar, Bombay, when Dr. S. N. Gore, L.M. and S. will preside.

KURANIC SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the 'Kuranic Society', a public lecture will be delivered by Nak-Lat Shahjahanpuri on "Kuran and its teachings" to-day in the premises of Anjum-e-Islam High School near Boribunder Station from 5 p.m. to 6 p.m. (S.T.) Muslim and non-Muslims are invited to attend the meeting.

POLITICIANS AND GENTLEMEN!

That "A Politician cannot be a Gentleman" will be the subject of a public debate to be held at the Nagpada Neighbourhood House, New Nagpada Road, Byculla, to-day at 10-30 a.m. Mr. S. Nageswaran, B.A., will move the proposition while Mr. S. L. Sahni, B.A will lead the opposition. Dr. Clifford Manshardt, M.A., Ph.D., will preside.

SOUTH INDIAN AMATEURS MUSIC CLUB

It is proposed to celebrate the festival in devoted memory of Saint Thiagaraja to-day (Sunday) at Napoo Hall, Matunga (G. I. P.) according to the following programme. Puja 8 a.m. to 8-30 a.m. Bhajana 8-30 a.m. to 10-30 a.m. and Music 4 p.m. to 8 p.m.

BOMBAY SABHA OF SHRI CHITRAPUR MATH

A general meeting of adult members of the Chitrapur Saraswat community, will be held in the Kanara Saraswat Association Hall, Gamdevi, Bombay, today (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) to elect 16 members of the Bombay Sabha for the year 1937. Copies of the annual report and accounts of the Sabha for the year ending the 31st December 1936 will be distributed.

ELECTION MEETINGS TO-DAY

Congress Leaders To Speak At Kumbharwada

Under the auspices of the "C" Ward Congress Parliamentary Committee a public meeting will be held to-day, at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.), under the Presidentship of Mr. K. F. Nariman, for election propaganda work, at Kumbharwada.

Messrs. S. K. Patil, Nagindas, Master, S. A. Brelvi, Yusuf Meherally, K. M. Munshi, Yeshwant Parulekar, and Babrekar, etc., will speak.

CHAUPATTY MEETINGS

Under the auspices of the Bombay City Parliamentary Congress Committee there will be a public meeting to-day at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) on Chaupatty Sands, when Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will preside and Messrs. Gangadharrao Deshpande, K. F. Nariman and others will address.

AT FERGUSSON ROAD.

Under the auspices of the National Workers' League a public meeting will be held to-day, at 5 p.m., at Fergusson Road, Pimpal Maidan. Messrs. Sarang Mhatre, Garat Mhaskar and others will address the meeting to support the Indian National Congress, in its election task from the viewpoint of the working class.

"C" WARD C. P. COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the members of the Working Committee of the "C" Ward Congress Parliamentary Committee will be held to-day, at 8-30 a.m., at the office of the Committee, Chhotalal Bhuvan, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

AT DURGADEVI

Under the auspices of the "C" Ward Election Committee there will be a public meeting to-night at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at Durgadevi, when Mr. S. K. Patil will preside and Messrs. Gangadharrao Deshpande, N. T. Master, Yusuf Meherally, Y. K. Parulekar, Mansing Jagtap and others will address.

MEETING IN B WARD

Under the auspices of 'B' Ward Election Committee there will be a public meeting to-day (Sunday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) when Dr. Chandulal N. Joshi will preside and Messrs. K. M. Munshi, C. N. Desai, Nagindas T. Master, Dr. Jethalal Vora and others will address the meeting.

BYCULLA CYCLE PROCESSION.

After the flag-salutation at Byculla a cycle procession will start from the abovementioned place in connection for Election propaganda and will go throughout "E" and "F" Wards. Those who are desirous of taking part in the procession are to collect exactly at 7-30 a.m. (S. T.), with their own cycles.

AT DUNCAN ROAD.

Under the auspices of the Kumbharwada Yuvak Sangh a public meeting will be held to-day, at 9 p.m. (S. T.), at Duncan Road Cross Lane, near Durgadevi Temple under the presidentship of Sjt. S. K. Patil for Election Propaganda work. Sjts. K. F. Nariman, Gangadharrav Deshpande, Nagindas Master, Mansingji Jagtap, Yusuf Meheralli, Y. K. Parulekar, G. N. Khatu, and Suppa Madhav, will speak.

MUSLIM LEAGUE MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Muslim League Parliamentary Board, a public meeting of the Mussalmans will be held on the open space behind Mandvi Post Office, Mohamedali Road, to-day, at 9 p.m. (S. T.), when appointed speakers will dwell on the cause of the Muslim League. Allarakhia Abba Seth will preside.

WORKERS' MEETINGS.

Under the auspices of the B. P. T. U. C. Election Committee, a mass meeting of workers will be held to-day (Sunday), at 5 p.m., at Kamgar Maidan, Parel, to support the candidature of Comrade Joglekar, the T. U. C. nominee. Messrs. Nimbkar, Dange, Jhabwala, Ranadive, Pendse, Bhise, Bhogle and others will speak.

Another meeting will be held at 8-30 p.m. at Kamathipura, in Shri Mariamana's temple.

FLAG SALUTATION IN CITY

Mrs. Naidu To Perform Ceremony At Congress House

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the Girgaum Dist. Congress Committee, the monthly Flag Salutation will be held at 8 a.m. (S. T.), to-day, at the Congress House, Vithal Sadan Terrace, when Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will unfurl the national flag.

AT BHULESHWAR.

Under the auspices of the Bhuleshwar Dist. Congress Committee the monthly Flag Salutation Ceremony will be held to-day, at 8 a.m. (S. T.), when Mr. S. K. Patil, the General Secretary, B. P. C. C. will unfurl the national Flag.

AT MANDVI.

Under the auspices of the Mandvi Dist. Congress Committee the monthly Flag Salutation Ceremony will be held to-day, at 8 a.m. (S. T.), when Mrs. Sofia Khan will hoist the national flag.

AT BYCULLA.

The monthly Flag Salutation Ceremony of the Byculla District Congress Committee will be performed by Mr. Achrekar, to-day, at 8 a.m. (S. T.), in the compound of Shri Mariamma Temple, Kamathipura, Bazar Gate Road.

IN "C" WARD.

Under the auspices of the "C" Ward Congress Committee the Monthly Flag Salutation Ceremony will be performed to-day, at 8 a.m. by Sjt. S. K. Patil, at the office of the Committee, Chhotalal Bhuvan, Kalbadevi Road. Volunteers and the Public are invited.

AT KHATARGALLI.

A flag salutation ceremony will be performed to-day, at 9 a.m. (S. T.), at 2nd Khatar Galli, Thakurdwar Road, Mr. Nagindas T. Master will hoist the National Flag. At night a meeting will be held at he same place.

IN "A" WARD.

Under the auspices of "A" Ward (Fort) District Congress Committee the monthly flag salutation ceremony will be performed at 8 a.m. (S. T.), to-day, at 28, Manordas Street, Holi Chakla, Fort.

IN "F" WARD.

Under the auspices of the "F" Ward District Congress Committee the Flag Salutation ceremony will take place to-day. Behind Maharaja Gwaliorwalla Bldg., Dadar Main Street, at 8 a.m. Sjt. Jinabhai Joshi will unfurl the flag. Sjts. Mahadeshwar, Dharmanand Kosambi, Madon Shetty and others will deliver lectures.

HIND MAHILA SAMAJ

The Hind Mahila Samaj will celebrate the "Makar Sankrant" festival today at 4-30 p.m. at the premises of the Hind Mahila Samaj, (Bhatwadi), Girgaum. Miss Godubai Gokhalay will preside and distribute the certificates to the successful candidates in "Mother Crafts."

(More announcements on page 32)

CAPITOL

Daily at 4, 6-30, & 10 P.M.

IT'S BIG ENTERTAINMENT

that you'll GO FOR in a BIG way!

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(Academy Award Winner)
BINNIE BARNES
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A FASCINATING EDUCATION IN MANHANDLING
You Can't Afford To Miss!

European Countries Store Up Commodities

Reasons Behind Large Purchases Of Indian Oil Seeds

Bombay, Jan. 30.

Large takings of oilseeds and cereals by European countries from India are said to be prompted by preparations for the coming War.

A close study will indicate that our exports are fairly large and principally Italy, France and Germany have bought on a large scale.

Italy's buying may be due to depleted stocks, as under sanctions Italy was unable to buy her normal requirements.

France has bought fairly large quantities while purchases of Germany are the largest.

This year there is considerable shortage of supply of olive oil which used to come from Spain.

Troubles in Spain are said to be the principal reason for the huge demand of oilseeds.

Copra prices reached high levels and groundnuts followed but castorseeds remained neglected.

It seems that the substitute for castorseeds is in use and demand failed to develop.

All these countries have bought large quantities of cereals and wheat and these purchases being in excess of normal requirements indicate that they are being stored for eventualities.

The European political situation is no longer satisfactory and fears of troubles and large armament orders have given rise to anxieties.

On the other side war activities are disliked by many countries, but we hear of preparations everywhere. These unexpected huge expenses on armament programmes and other requirements are upsetting financial positions of several Governments and possibilities of new taxations are feared.

The situation is full of perplexities and uncertainties and needs extreme caution.

Brother And Sister Burnt To Death

TEZPUR, Jan. 29.

A Goalpara message says that an upcountry boy and his sister were burnt to death at Namuna Bazar, while they were sleeping in their hut.

It so happened that the parents of the children who are petty shop-keepers had been away for the time being, leaving the door of the house locked from outside, as they are stated to have been afraid of theft.

Shortly after, a fire broke out which gutted the house and although a crowd gathered round the scene nobody dared to force open the door and rescue the poor children. The origin of the fire is still a mystery.—United Press.

MEDICAL COUNCIL MEETING

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, Jan. 30.

A meeting of the Medical Council of India will be held here on the 12th and 13th February and meeting of the Executive Committee will be held on the 11th February.

MRS. NAIDU FOR C. P.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, who toured the Punjab and the United Provinces in connection with the Congress Election Propaganda on behalf of the Central Congress Parliamentary Board, will be touring the Central Provinces and Andhra in connection with the forthcoming elections at the request of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, President of the Congress Parliamentary Board. She will be leaving Bombay for Berhanpur-Harshad on Monday accompanied by Mr. Ramdas Pratap.

She will leave the Central Provinces for Andhra by the Grand Trunk Express on the 4th February.

JAMNADAS GOES TO DELHI

BOMBAY, Jan. 29.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Mayor of Bombay and President of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation, accompanied by Mr. S. Guruswamy, Assistant Secretary, left for New Delhi to-day to give evidence before the Railway Inquiry Committee on behalf of the Railwaymen's Federation.

Mr. Mehta will also lead the Railwaymen's Federation at the half-yearly meeting of the Railway Board with the Federation on February 2. The General Council of the Federation meets on Sunday.—United Press.

INSURANCE CONFERENCE IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, Jan. 29.

The Indian Insurance Conference will be held here early in March next.

A reception committee for the conference has been formed with Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar as Chairman, Messrs. K. M. Naik, P. C. Roy, A. K. Ghosh, A. C. Sen and S. S. Nazir as Vice-Chairmen and Messrs. S. N. Bannerjee, S. P. Bose and S. C. Roy as Secretaries.

Among other items the Conference will discuss the amendment of Insurance law etc.—United Press.

ELECTION WORKER KILLED IN CAR ACCIDENT

SUKKUR, Jan. 30.

A motor car carrying two workers of Dr. Pamani, Congress nominee for Sind Assembly, was involved in a fatal accident while coming to Rohri last night after election work in surrounding villages.

One of the workers was killed and another was severely injured.

Similarly two carriages drawn by horses carrying workers of Mr. Tulsidas, another candidate, collided with each other resulting in injuries to several persons including a son of the candidate himself.—United Press.

VOTE FOR HIM

—Because the Torch of Freedom is burning in his heart

—Because he is the soldier of freedom.

Baghi-Sipahi

or

Desh-Diwan :: (Rebel Soldier)

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SECOND WEEK

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DAILY at 5-30, 8, and 10-30 p.m. MATINEE TO-DAY at 2-30 p.m.

Sports Jottings From Here And There

AMATEURISM vs. PROFESSIONALISM IN LAWN TENNIS

(BY J. C. MAITRA.)

Since Fred Perry, the world champion in Lawn Tennis, turned "pro" the question of professionalism has again arrested the attention of the Lawn Tennis World. "Pat" Hughes, the British Davis Cup player, has contributed a very interesting article on Perry in the "Field, Madras" of December. I propose to cull some portions from it to give a clear idea on the subject to my readers. Hughes writes, "Players to-day undoubtedly put the cart before the horse, when they start Tournament Tennis, before fixing their careers. They hope, of course, that they will become 'stars' and that out of 'stardom' jobs will come along quite easily and automatically . They little realise that the life of travel and luxury which is the lot of first class players, ill befits them for business later on. They do not realise then that 'champagne tastes on a beer become' spoils them for the day when they have to come down to earth and become ordinary citizens."

PERRY'S SACRIFICE.

"Perry gave up seven years of his life entirely to Lawn tennis," continues Hughes. "He was in great demand everywhere and was invited all over the world. His expenses were paid by Lawn Tennis Association and he earned money by writing. Later he became attached to a Sports Goods House with the result that his total income has been quite a healthy one. But he knew that this income had only a temporary basis and that it depended upon his maintaining a high position in the game. In other words, his income depended on his success at Lawn Tennis.

He was offered large sums two years ago, but turned them down so as to be able to help English Lawn Tennis. Had he lost his Wimbledon title since then, such offers would not have been renewed. He risked that to help his country.

A TICKLISH QUESTION

Now to quote Perry himself from "Perry on Tennis" on his sacrifice two years ago. "There were greater thrills," he writes, "for me in California. It arose when news was revealed that I was negotiating to appear in a "movie" picture—and the penalty for accepting the offer would have been the loss of my amateur status. Why, it was difficult to say, for in the picture all that was required of me was that I should play just enough tennis to establish my identity; there was no question of coaching or demonstrating shots. For the life of me I could not. and cannot now, see why one should cease to be an amateur for doing this. But the International Lawn Tennis Association had different views in its code of laws.

"Anyhow, the day before an L.T.A. Team—Pat Hughes, Miss Dorothy Round, Miss Nancy Lyle, Miss Evelyn and myself—was due to leave San Francisco for Australia I was summoned to meet Mr. B. P. Shulberg, acting for the Paramount Company. He produced a contract which would have meant that in two years F. J. Perry—professional or not—would have had enough money not to need to do another stroke of work.

"Two years of working like mad on motion films and radio talks, and at the end of that time I could have come to Wimbledon—though not as an amateur—and paid for my seat, cigars wine and any other luxury I fancied. Ought I to accept? would you?

PERRY'S DILEMMA.

"Should I? Should I not? I racked my brains about it. Some of my friends, here and there, told me that in this instance my first duty was to myself; others thought that my acquaintances would stand far off from an amateur turned professional, though I could never guess why. My duty, they said, was to remain at the lawn tennis service of my country. Rightly or wrongly, I—bewildered by this contradictory advice—sailed for Australia with the others after turning down the offer. Again I ask readers: "Was I right or wrong?"

HUGHES ANSWERS.

"Perry has at last crossed the line," to turn to Hughes again, "He is now a professional and amateur Lawn Tennis has lost one of the greatest players in the history of the game.

"The decision to change must have been a hard one, but few will doubt its wisdom. As an amateur, Perry has worked hard to reach the top. He has fought hard to keep these and has done so only by grit, perseverance and sacrifice. To maintain his position has meant a great strain, both mental and physical. Had he remained amateur that strain would have increased as time went on, and no amount of training or fighting could stop the inevitable sooner or later defeat. He had no more fields to conquer, there were no thrills that he had not experienced already.

"In other words, Perry had nothing to gain by carrying on as an Amateur. He was getting older. he was impairing his nerve and physique, and at the age of twenty-seven, he had no permanent career to guarantee his future.

Lawn Tennis Associations gain fabulous sums through the successes of great players but do nothing to help those in later life. Few will deny therefore that Perry had to safeguard his later years by capitalising his skill.

OPEN CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Amateur Lawn Tennis will go on just as before. Titles will change hands as a result and Great Britain will be expected to lose the Davis Cup. But as old Champions go, new ones spring up. Wimbledon, Forest Hill and Roland Garros will still draw the crowds, but it is a sad thought that such a wonderful athlete and player as Perry will not play before them. Perhaps his departure to the professional ranks will increase the enthusiasm for the professional game and hasten the Open Championship. I am only one of many who would like to engage in combat with old friends such as Perry, Cochet. Vines and Tilden."

RECREATION OR WORSHIP?

In a nutshell you have the whole position explained in regard to the controversy between amateur and professional Lawn Tennis, and the reason why Perry deserted the former to embrace the latter last year. The problem of retaining amateur status has grown more and more serious every day with the stupendous advance and spread of the game all over the world. It is no longer a game for pleasure and recreation—not in competitive tennis at any rate. It demands single minded devotion and worship. Not only that it entails expenditure beyond the means of but a few. Then after all the sacrifice of time, energy and money, the future of the player is absolutely uncertain. Only an insignificant few of them can be absorbed by commercial firms or Government offices. But what of the vast majority who cannot find suitable employment afterwards?

DISTINCTION MUST GO.

The International Lawn Tennis Association is not prepared to help them in any way. Instead of assuring their future careers or offering them financial help, it lays down conditions which mar their future life altogether. As we have seen in the case of Perry, the L.T.A.'S help them to lead lordly life as long as they remain at the top and even connives at their making money in ways which have been termed "Shamateurism." Now this shamateurism must be broken—not by cutting out the means which give the players some financial relief, but by making it an honest and straightforward profession, just as any other honourable profession. Let those who wish to make Lawn Tennis their profession, do so without any sin or shame. They should remain in the eyes of the L.T.A.'S and the snobbish world as much gentlemen as those who could afford to go under the colours of the Amateurs. The game will be enriched by the removal of this meaningless distinction. I am glad to notice that the A.L.T.A. is trying to move with the times. But controlled as they are by the International L.T.A. they cannot do anything independently. We must therefore join the agitation so that the distinctions between an amateur and a professional is removed at an early date.

One of the trenches in war-affected Madrid.

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A BOMBAY DIARY

By-- The Observer

Independence Day

Tuesday, January 26, was observed as the Independence Day, with even more than the usual enthusiasm. Bombay, in common with the rest of India, has been celebrating the Day ever since the historic resolution of the Lahore Congress.

This year, however, the occasion had an added significance in view of its coming on the eve of the elections. And the ban which was put by the various provincial Governments on certain clauses of the resolution only heightened popular interest. While the Congress leaders rightly refused to play into the hands of the Government by breaking the ban, they certainly gave a fitting reply to it by arranging the celebrations on a wider and grandeur celebrations than ever.

Bombay Celebrations

The programme drawn by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee was on an ambitious scale, and reminded one of the hey day of the Civil Disobedience movement. Once again after the lapse of nearly six years, Bombay witnessed myriads of picturesque Prabhat Feries mending their way to the Azad Maidan from an early hour of the morning. There they formed themselves into a procession, which marched through various crowded localities to the Congress House where the Flag Salutation ceremony was held. The main item of the day's programme was the public meeting at Chowpatty where the Independence pledge in a suitably amended form was read in the various vernaculars amidst the acquiescence and acclamation of the thousands of men and women assembled there. Besides this, various minor functions were held in the different wards on behalf of the ward committees.

Election Campaign

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the local Parliamentary Board are leaving no stone unturned to assure the victory of the Congress candidates from Bombay. The elections elsewhere have only spurred the workers here to greater activity. They are confident that Bombay will register a cent per cent. Victory for Congress, as Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel asserted at the crowded public meeting held at Kalbadevi on Thursday. The whole city is being placarded with huge posters asking Bombay citizens to Vote Congress. It is needless to add that the campaign will gain added momentum every passing day, and that the polls will once again prove the proud claim of Bombay to be the foremost Congress stronghold in the country.

Nationalists' Victory

The elections of the new President and Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, the results of which were declared last week-end, have been extremely significant. The victory of the Hon'ble Raja Bahadur Govindlal Shivlal over his rival Mr. A. D. Shroff was the victory not only of the Nationalist Group in the Chamber but also, if one may say so, of the nationalist spirit of the merchant community as a whole. In deciding to break the longstanding convention obtaining in the Chamber that one years' vice-president should automatically be elected the next years' President. the Nationalist group were not actuated by any party or personal consideration. The issue was pre-eminently one of principle. More than one speaker at the Annual General Meeting of the Chamber which was held on Tuesday dwelt on this aspect of the elections, and the newly elected President naturally took the opportunity to clarify his own position. Mr. Govindlal rightly stressed that in the present conditions of India business can never be entirely divorced from politics. He justified the part taken by his party and aptly pointed out that "the heart-throbs of the Chamber have always been beating in unison with the surging national life in the country."

Women In Conference

For nearly a score of years now, the Bombay Presidency Women's Council has been one of the foremost organisations of its type throughout the country, and it is its proud boast that there is not a single sphere of social activity in which the Council has not laboured. The annual meetings and conferences of the association are thus naturally occasions of great importance and this year's Conference, which began at the Convocation Hall of the Bombay University on Tuesday under the presidency of Lady Brabourne, had if anything created more than the usual enthusiasm. Apart from adopting the reports and reviews of work done, and passing a number of topical resolutions some interesting speeches are delivered, and a number of original papers read before the Conference. The address delivered by Mrs. Wilkie Brown on Wednesday deserves special mention in this connection. Her thesis was that women should leave their passive role 'vis-a-vis' war, and that combating militarism and promoting international goodwill should form an integral part of the feminist movement. She recommended the formation of a special group within the Council for this purpose. The discussion following this speech was highly enlivening, a German and a Polish lady taking part therein.

Exhibition And Sale

Along with the Conference an Exhibition and Sale of Work is held annually. A visit to this year's exhibition was a revelation indeed in the handicraft of the fair sex. Exquisite embroidery, clever cross-stitch work, gorgeous Sari designs, bewitching borders — all were there, to coax the cash out of one's pockets. Another aspect of the exhibition was its most representative character, associations as far removed as the Gandhi Seva Sena and the Franciscan Missionaries of Mary having contributed their quota to the various stalls. The Exhibition attracted a large number of visitors, and remained open throughout the last week.

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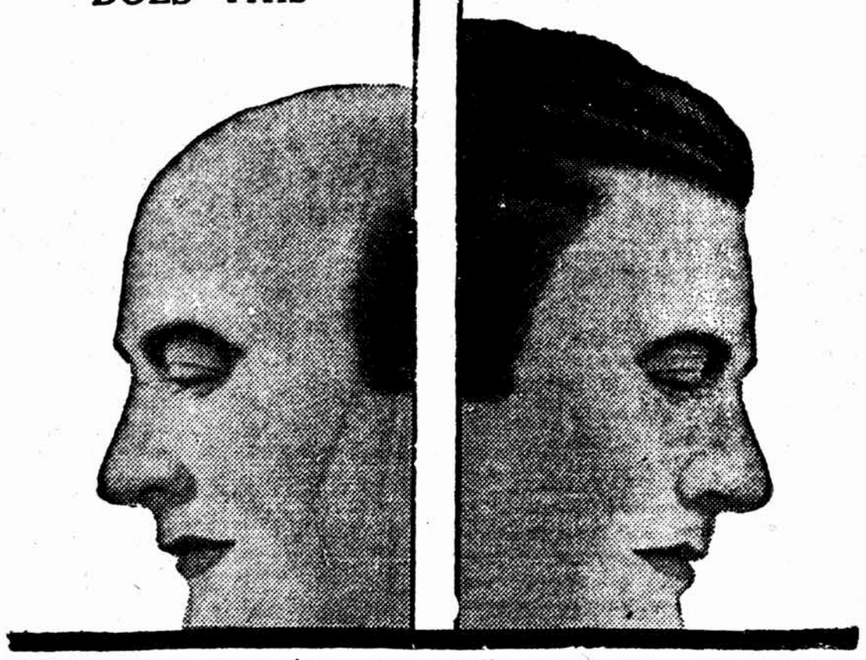

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BIYANI ENLARGED ON BAIL

Chalks Out Heavy Tour Programme

AKOLA: Jan. 30.

Mr. Biyani, President, Berar Provincial Congress Committee, having secured freedom of movement from the Appellate Court on a bail application has chalked out a crowded tour programme for the fortnight.

He starts for Basim to-morrow, where the Congress nominee is opposed by Rao Saheb Rajurkar of the Nationalist Party.

Mr. Biyani will tour for a couple of days in that Taluk and will visit all the polling stations on the 4th February, the election day for Akola and Basim Rural Constituencies.—A. P.

GUJARAT LIBRARY CONFERENCE

(From Our Correspondent)

KAIRA (By Mail).

It has been decided to hold the Second Gujarat Library Conference in March. Rao Bahadur Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai, Ex-Naib-Dewan of Baroda, is chairman of the Reception Committee and Sjts. C. P. Dave, D. N. Patel and A. N. Patel have been appointed joint secretaries.

The Election campaign is in full swing. Dr. Chandulal, Morarji Desai and Laxmikant Shrikant have addressed a number of meeting in support of the Congress nominees. Public enthusiasm is at such a high pitch that Congress will sweep the polls.

"CHESS IN BAJIRAO'S DAYS"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—With reference to the announcement in the Sunday "Chronicle" of 17th instant, under the caption "Chess in Bajirao's Days", I beg to bring to your readers' attention the fact that the work "Vitas-Mani-Manjari" (a manual of the game of chess), whose discovery has been attributed to Prof. E. Chintanaran Chakrawarti of the Royal Asiatic Society, Calcutta, was discovered by me here (in Kolhapur) in 1929. This fact was published in "Kesari" in its issue of 17th August of that year and in the "Hindu Illustrated Weekly", Madras, on 5th and 12th January, 1930.

I have also found out another manuscript—a short treatise on Chess, 'Balak-Hit-Budhibal Krida', i.e. 'Chess for Children'.—Yours, etc.,

G. R. KULKARNI HALDIKAR.
Kolhapur.

For alleged acceptance of Satta betting, Din Mohamed Bakridin and Jamaluddin Akabarali were arrested last night at 10 by the Paltan Road Police.

Rs. 7-4-1, three Satta Chits and a pencil were said to have been found on the person of Din Mohamed Bakridin.

They were enlarged on bail by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

Poona Municipal Pleader Jailed

Magistrate Criticises Civic Administration

POONA: (By Mail).

Strictures against lax Municipal administration were made by Mr. T. M. Chaudhary, Additional District Magistrate, Poona, convicting Keshawalal Mangaldas Shah, formerly a Municipal Pleader, on a charge of misappropriation of the Municipal money amounting to Rs. 527-12-0 and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment and pay a fine of Rs. 200, in default, to undergo three months rigorous imprisonment.

Shah, who was appointed Poona City Municipal pleader in 1934 to conduct cases on its behalf and to collect money was alleged to have received Rs. 527-12-0, but not credited it to the Municipal account.

The Magistrate criticised the indifference and lack of supervision and control over the Municipal Pleader's accounts for one complete year. It is high time that the Municipality awoke from its lethargy, scrupulously looked after public money and discharged public trust more efficiently, diligently and consciontiously.

He added: "Since such defalcations are getting pretty common in Municipal administrations in general and in the Poona Municipality in particular, I am passing this deterrent punishment."—A. P.

Frau H. Fulop Miller, musician and art critic, wife of Herr Rene Rulop Miller (the well-known author and biographer of Lenin and Gandhi), who is now in Calcutta, in the course of her tour through India and Ceylon, is seen here with Dr. Rabindranath Tagore.

GAS-MASK CALENDAR

Strikes Keynote Of Year

An "Air Protection Calendar for 1937" has just appeared in Germany. On its cover is the picture of a young woman wearing the latest model of steel helmet and with a gas-mask slung over her shoulder. Eact page of the tear-off calendar inside is devoted to some lesson for the anti-aircraft defence of the country. The subjects illustrated include:

How to build a bomb-proof shelter;
How to do gymnastics in gas masks;
How to make a cowshed gas-proof;
How to make a tramcar light-proof;
How to camouflage a street with strips of canvas so that it cannot be seen from above.

One picture shows fifteen schoolgirls receiving a lesson in the handling of gas-masks.

Sir Maurice Gwyer, K.C.B., K.C.S.I. Chief Justice of the Federal Court, now in India on a preliminary tour.

ASSAULT CHARGE AGAINST M. L. C.

DIBRUGARH: Jan 29.

A complaint has been filed by Mr. Brojonath Borua of Saikhaghat in the Court of Mr. Bhattacharji, 1st Class Magistrate, Dibrugarh, against Rai Bahadur Nilambor Datta, M.L.C., and Chairman of the Dibrugarh Local Board, under Section 352, I. P. C., on a charge of assult.

The Complainant has alleged that Rai Bahadur dismissed him from his post as a teacher in an L.P.S. School under the Local Board, and just before the last Assam Assembly elections in which the Rai Bahadur was a candidate from the Dibrugarh General (East) Constituency, the complainant approached the accused to request him to reinstate him in his post.

The Rai Bahadur gave him assurance that he would reinstate him in his service after the elections were over, provided the complainant helped the accused in his election campaign. After the elections were over, when the complainant approached the Rai Bahadur to fulfill his promise, he was seriously assaulted and belaboured.

Summons has been issued against Raj Bahadur Nilambor Datta, to stand his trial in court.—United Press.

TRAIN HELD UP BY RED FLAG

Four Socialists Arrested In Gonda

LUCKNOW, January 30.

The Gonda correspondent of the "Pioneer" wires the arrest of four Socialist volunteers for alleged holding up of a train.

The volunteers carried red flags which caused the train to stop on the roadside as the driver mistook the flags for warning signals.—A.P.

TYPEWRITER WHICH TYPES MUSIC

A typewriter for transcribing music will be shown at the Leipzig Spring Fair. An invention of the German engineer Gustav Rundstatler, the machine looks like an ordinary typewriter. It has 44 keys and types the stave at the same time as the notes. The operator must have some slight knowledge of music in order to use the machine but he need not be a musician.

CONGRESS SUCCESS.

CALCUTTA: Jan. 30.

Congress candidates have also been returned from Midnapore-Jhargram-cum-Ghatal and Faridpur General Constituencies.

Mr. Srish Chandra Chakravarty (Congress), has been elected to the Bengal Upper House from the Calcutta General Constituency.—A. P.

SUBURBS TO VOTE FOR CONGRESS

Intensive Electioneering Activity In The District

(From Our Own Correspondent)

VILE PARLE, Saturday.

To-day, there is no hesitation in saying that the Suburban District will solidly vote for the Congress in the ensuing election. Such tried workers as Messrs. G D Bhatt, R M. Mehta, I. M. Oba, B. G. Kher, etc. are touring the villages of the districts. They have divided the suburban area between themselves in the B B & C I and G I P Railway sections. Village meetings, posters diplay, etc. are all going on briskly and suburban area is all enthusiasm.

BANDRA MEETING

At Bandra, Sjts. B G Kher, Joshi Vakil, Rajabahadur and Gokulbhai addressed a representative meeting on Thursday, and exhorted the people to show to the Government that the district is just behind the Congress, by returning the Congress nominees. People assembled declared their intention to vote for the Congress.

A similar meeting was addressed by Sjt. R. N. Mehta at Marole near Malad when the people promised to stand by the Congress and vote for Sjt. Kher and Congress nominees.

At Vile Parle, the mercantile community invited the Congress Committee and promised Sjts. I. M. Oza and M. B. Mehta to stand by and actively help the Congress in their efforts in the next election.

G I P SECTION

Sjt. Gokulbhai Bhatt and Chandulal Modi are moving about the G.I.P. suburban section. They have received very encouraging response from places like Ghatkoper, Kurla, Mulund, Bhandup, etc. and had gone on Friday night to Chembur village There too people promised complete support to the Congress.

Thus the work in the suburbs is proceeding in full swing and by the time the election day arrive the whole district will be full of Congress mentality which it has ever exhibited. Suburban candidates are sanguine about their success.

ACCEPT THE CHALLENGE

Appeal To "G" Ward Voters

A large meeting of people of all classes, presided over by Mr. Jagdeo Shankar Sharma, a prominent local Congress worker was held at Prabhadevi, in connection with the Congress election campaign on Wednesday last at 9 p.m. Prominent among those present were Messrs. J. S. Patel, Shastri, Shivnath Marshi Upadhyaya; Messrs. B. G. Kher, D. N. Wandrekar, the Congress candidates for that ward were also present.

Mr. Sharma, while introducing the candidates to the audience, in his short speech explained the Congress programme and policy to be adopted in the councils and expressed his profound faith in the ability and sincerity of the candidates to carry out the same.

A CHALLENGE

Mr. J. R. Shashtri who spoke first observed that the new Act is no Act worth the name but a challenge to the people's right of self-determination. He advised the people to accept it and show to the Government and the world that the people of India are behind the Congress—their own organisation, and shall never work the constitution imposed on them against their will.

Mr. I S Patel in his closing remark warned the people not to be prey to any allurement put forth by the other candidates. The meeting was terminated amidst "Mahatma Gandhi Ki Jay".

MR. V. A. DESAI PASSES AWAY

We regret to announce the death, which took place at midnight yesterday at the K. E. M. Hospital, Bombay, of Mr. Vaikunth A. Desai, who had been lying ill there for several days past. He was the son of the late Dewan Bahadur Ambalal Sakarlal Desai and was a prominent Congressman, being at one time Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

American Travel Lovers In Bombay

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Baker, two intrepid young Americans, whose insatiable love of travel, has induced them make a two-year trek, mostly in car, reached Bombay, on Saturday, in their fourth round.

In their previous trips, they had travelled over Africa, South America and Europe.

INTERESTING MATERIAL

Incidentally, they gather interesting material for American Tourists, which would be broadcast by Crossley Radio Corporation through Air Mail letters, and, when they return, it would be dramatized by them.

They will be seeing India for two months, and are eagerly expecting the thrills of jungles, visiting historical places, etc.

At present they are staying in the Hotel Majestic.

When asked by our special correspondent what would be their procedure of work, they said that they would take in things as they come off-hand. They intend meeting 'similar minds' in India and those who were interested in travel.

Mistakes . . .

Competition .

Results . . .

Correct Solution

Illustrations.	Illustrations.
A	14
B	3
C	10
D	5
E	12
F	11
G	2
H	7
I	9
J	13
K	8
L	16
M	6
N	17
O	15
P	4
Q	18
R	1

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The following nineteen competitors get Rs. 158/- each.

Bombay

1 MULLA KHANALI HEPTULLA-BHOY,
Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY 3.

2 PREMJEEBHOY CHOTTU,
C|o "Times of India,"
BOMBAY.

3 F. M. VAZIFDAR,
30, Balaram Street, BOMBAY.

4 R. N. KHARAS,
Sorab Bharucha House,
607, B. Kingsway, DADAR.

Bombay Suburbs

5 HAROLD RODRICK,
Alexander Villa,
Dr. Moos' Road, THANA.

Ahmedabad

6 PATEL MAFATLAL SAKAL-CHAND,
Kerosene Oil Shop,
Mahalaxmi Pole,
Raipur, AHMEDABAD.

Akola

7 MAHOMED SHARIFF NURMA-HOMED ABDUL KARIM SA-YANI, SARDARGARWALLA.
C|o Seth Hussein Tarmahomed
Tajnapet, AKOLA.

Chanda

8 P. V. MUDLIAR,
Jatpura, CHANDA.

Chowta

9 VALABJEE KARSONJEE TRI-VEDI,
Near Police Gate,
CHOWTA, via Kutiana.

Cutch Mandvi

10 PANCHI KARSON MOCHI,
Mochi Faria, CUTCH MANDVI.

Jharia

11 KRINUD KUMARI J. S. GUPTA,
P.O. JHARIA, MANBHUM.

Jankupura

12 MADANLAL TRIPATHI, Artist,
Mandsour, JANKUPURA.

Majewadi Kathiawar

13 MAHOMEDALI JAFFERJEE, (Majewadi).
Majewadi, via VADALA,
KATHIAWAR.

Morvi

14 JEVANTLAL MAGANLAL DAF-TARY,
Daftary Street, MORVI.

15 BAI VAJIRBAI VALIJI SHAM,
Near Kamangar's Office,
DHORAJI.

16 GANI HAJI AHMED,
Shop, Jail Road,
JUNAGADH—SORATH

Vaniyambadi

17 H. M. NAJAF KHAN,
Drawing Master,
Islamia High School,
VANIYAMBADI.

Villupuram.

18 R. SUBRAMANIAM PILLAI,
News Agent, VILLUPURAM.

Yawal

19 HAJRA BEGUM,
C|o A. H. Syed, YAVAL.

Prizes of Rs. 2,000

The following one hundred and thirty six competitors get Rs. 14-11 as each.

Bombay

1. TARA G. BANAJWALLA,
241, Taranivas, WALKESHWAR.

2. Mahomedali Akbarali,
Rana Manzil,
Khara Tank Road, BOMBAY 3.

3. IGNATIUS D'COSTA,
Rose Cottage Lane,
Winifred House, MAZAGAON.

4. E. C. NATERWALLA,
Panday House,
CUMBALLA HILL.

5. JAL ARDESHIR LAL,
Dalal Building,
LAMINGTON ROAD.

6. Y. M. REGE.
Jestharam Baug, DADAR.

7. KEKI P. MISTRI,
Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.,
BALLARD PIER.

8. S. S. IYENGAR,
Bhaskar Bhavan, MATUNGA.

9. M. B. NAVALKER,
32, Motiram Bhuvan,
1ST KHATERALI.

10. Mrs. S. ADARBAD.
Zaveri House, CHIRA BAZAAR.

11. MAHOMEDALI JAFFERJEE,
Gamadiya Building,
Shop No. 5, BALASIS ROAD.

12 U. M. VAKIL,
Lord & Co., COLABA CAUSEWAY

13. MRS. S. N. VARODAWALLA,
3, ALTAMOUNT ROAD.

14. RUKAIYABAI ABDUL TAYAB,
C|o. Abdul Tayab Isufali,
BHINDI BAZAAR.

15. INAYATULLA KHAN,
Khan Bros.,
Opp. J. J. HOSPITAL.

16. KULSUM R. M. SAJAN,
104-110, Tantanpura Street,
G. S. Mahomed Building,
MANDVI.

17. RUKHAIYABU MULLA JAFFERJEE,
Sinor Chawl,
NEW KASAI WADA.

18. NATWARLAL MOHANLAL PARIKH,
C|o. Messrs. C. Parekh & Co.,
28, APOLLO STREET.

19. SHAH SAMJEE RAYSHI,
K. N. Ajani Lock Merchant,
102, Swadeshi Market,
KALBADEVI.

20. ANWAR M. A. KARIMJEE ZANZIBARWALLA,
17, Cuffe Parade, COLABA.

21. Y. K. NEDERIYA,
Humayun Restaurant,
FALKLAND ROAD.

22 D. J. MEREDIA,
Humayun Restaurant,
FALKLAND ROAD.

23 SULAIMAN J. MEREDIA,
Humayun Restaurant,
FALKLAND ROAD.

24. MAHADEO A. KHANOLKAR,
Nowrosjee Wadia Hospital.
BOMBAY 12.

25. Dr. KARMALI KASAM,
Meghjee Murjee Building,
BHINDI BAZAAR.

26. ABDULREHMAN HABIBI,
C|o. Mohomad Saheb Munshi,
Pathare Chawl, Gunpowder Rd.
MAZAGAON.

27. RATILAL NARANDAS,
2nd floor, No. 42 to 46.
Bazar-Gate, FORT.

28. MISS A. WARDER,
Sub-Registrar of Assurances,
Old Customs House, FORT.

29. N. M. PITHADIYA,
No. 178, Borah Bazar, FORT.

30. RUBABBAI MOHOMADALI,
Makati House,
MOHAMADALI ROAD.

31. SENABAI MOHOMADALI,
Bandukwala Building,
MOHOMADALI ROAD.

32. NAJMUDIN ISMAILJI,
107, DHUNJI STREET.

33. JAMSHED GODREJ IRANI,
Chinoy Bldg., Chikalwady,
GRANT ROAD.

34. SAFKATHUSHAIN TAIYAB-ALI,
C|o. Messrs. Mohomadbhoy Abdulhushain & Co.,
242-44, JOOMA MASJID.

35. HUSHAIN M. SHAIKH,
254, THAKURDWAR ROAD.

36. N. T. SUVARNA.
Shanti Nivas French Road,
CHOWPATTY

37. BANOO FARAMJI,
Allarakhiya Bldg., C. Block,
KHETWADI.

38. FIROZ D. CRAWFORD,
Atmaram Building,
THAKURDWAR.

39. MISS A. FERNANDES,
No. 372, BANDRA.

40. MRS. JAIJI P. DALAL,
"Sea Breeze,"
B. J. Road, BANDRA.

41. H. N. BARIA,
Soona Villa, Turner Road,
BANDRA.

42. SUMATI DIVECHA.
Gharu Lands, Linking Road,
KHAR ROAD.

43. MRS. SEETA R. TRILOKEKAR
Siddharodh Nivas,
KHAR.

44. ASMABAI N. ATTARI,
C|o. N. M. D. Attari,
Ghodbander First Road,
Plot No. 83, KHAR.

45. MRS. LAXMI CHANDRAKANT,
C|o. Dr. Chandrakant K. D.
Dental Surgeon,
367, Linking Road, KHAR.

46. P. K. KARNIK,
Tejpal Scheme.
VILE PARLE (EAST).

47. R. RODRICKS,
Alexander Villa,
Dr. Moss Road, THANA.

Allahabad

48 MOHANLAL GUPTA,
24 G. N. JHA Hostel,
University
ALLAHABAD.

Ahmedabad

49 MANGALDAS MANSUKHRAM SHAH,
Haja Patel's Pole Lambesar
AHMEDABAD.

50 SHA AMRATLAL JINRAJ,
Jamalpur Pumping Station,
AHMEDABAD.

51 SHANTILAL MOHANLAL MEHTA,
Police Office Sabarkantha Agency
Salapos Road,
AHMEDABAD.

52 NANAKSINH TARASINH SARDAR,
No. 952/2 Raipur Gate Pole
AHMEDABAD.

53 M. S. PATEL,
Opp. Raipur Mahalaxmi's Pole
AHMEDABAD.

54 JADU P. S.
Raipur Opp. Mahalaxmi's Pole
Kerosene Shop,
AHMEDABAD.

55 JAYANTILAL JAGANNATH SHUKLA.
Khadia Desai's Pole
AHMEDABAD.

56 B. J. MEHTA,
Astodia Chakala
Arunodaya. Co.,
AHMEDABAD.

Aurangabad

57 S. A. BAQI,
Osmania College,
AURANGABAD. (Dn.)

Bhavnagar

58 JIVIBAI GOVIND,
Varatej Road Opp. Mathiya Alia
BHAVNAGAR.

Bhayavadar

59 RANCHHODDAS HIRABHAI,
Radia Sheri,
BHAYAVADAR.
(Gondal Rly.)

Bhusawal

60 A. E. LOBES,
G. I. P. Rly.,
BHUSAWAL.

Bareilly

61 MISS I. CHATTREE,
Mission Girl's School.
BAREILLY.

Calcutta

62 VANMALIDAS JIVANBHAI,
C/o. Bhiwandiwalla & Co.
No. 5 Amarttolla Street,
CALCUTTA.

Charol

63 CHHOTALAL GAMBHIRJI,
CHAROL.
Post Detroj,
Via Viramgam.

Cutch

64 DR. R. H. PATEL,
CUTCH TARA.
Post Cutch Manjul,

65 GOHIL PARAVATIBAI VISHRAM,
Opp. Katha Mandir Street,
in Bharpuri,
CUTCH ANJAR.

66 MRS. M. J. BHARATWALA,
Jethabhai Ramji & Sons,
Shroff Bazar,
CUTCH ANJAR.

67 MOCHI VISHRAM JIVAN,
Mochi Bazar,
CUTCH ANJUR.

68 DWARKADAS JIVANDAS,
NANKARAM.
near Balkrishna's Haveli
CUTCH MANDVI,

69 BHANSALI DHANJI,
Chana Kanji,
Mochi Bazar,
CUTCH MANDVI.

70 BRAGJI HIRJI LOHAR,
Bhid Bazar,
CUTCH BHUJ.

71 LOHAR KANJI SHAMJI,
Luhar Chakala,
CUTCH BHUJ.

Chanda

72 A. V. BHATT,
Gandhi Chowk,
CHANDA, (C.P.)

Dharwar

73 C.V. MADURE,
No. 285 Saidapur
DHARWAR.

Dohad

74 ALLIHUSAIN DAWOODBHAI GHADIALI
Juna Bazar.
DOHAD
(Panchmahal).

Mota Devalia

75 AMRATGAR HARIGARJI,
Via Limidhar
MOTA DEVALIA.
(Gondal Rly.)

76 D. L. VYAS,
Via Lumidhar
MOTA DEVALIA
(Gondal Rly.)

Dahanu

77 MR. N B. KAMLI,
DAHANU.
(Dt. Thana.)

Hyderabad (Dn.)

78 SONI CHIMANLAL OGHAD,
Joshi Bldg. Sultana Bazar,
HYDERABAD. (Dn.)

Indore

79 RAMGOPAL,
C/o. Lalsing Cycle Dealer
Sanyogitaganj,
INDORE, (C.I.)

80 BHASKAR ANANT LAUD,
Nandalal Puru 66,
INDORE CITY.

Jubbulpore

81 AHSAN HUSAIN.
Ahsan Bldg.,
JUBBULPORE.

Jharia

82 J. L. GUPTA,
P. O. JHARIA.
(Dt. Manbhum.)

83 JHENAK KUMARI,
J. L. Gupta
P. O JHARIA.
(Dt. Manbhum.)

84 JAGDISHLAL JHARILALL GUPTA,
P. O. JHARIA.
(Dt. Manbhum).

85 NIKHADCHANDRA GUPTA,
Star Printing Press,
P. O. JHARIA.
(Dt. Manbhum).

86 G. N. YAGNIK,
C. S. Bros,
JHARIA.
(C. I. Rly.)

87 BIMALA DEBI,
J. L. Gupta,
P. O. JHARIA.
(Dt. Manbhum).

88 PROOMIMA KUMARI,
J. L. Gupta,
P. O. GHARIA.
(Dt. Manbhum).

Kolhapur

89 N. E. GAVANDI,
Opp. Kolhapur Bank,
KOLHAPUR.

Karachi

90 G. S. LALCHAND,
P. O. Box 139
KARACHI.

91 PRABHUDAS P. NIMBARK,
K. L. Shah,
R. Line
KARACHI.

Calcutta

92 HASANALLI GULAMALLI,
Radhanpurwalla,
C/o 115/116 Radha Bazar St.
CALCUTTA.

Kotah

93 O. H. RATHOD,
Rathod Bros.
KOTAH-RAJ.
(Rajputana.)

Junagadh

94 BHATIA PURSHOTAM VITHALDAS,
Opp. Jain Temple.
Upparkot,
JUNAGADH.

95 THAKER KALYANJI ODHANJI
Sukhnath Road,
JUNAGADH.

96 A. GANI HAJI AHMAD,
Jail Road, at his own Shop,
JUNAGADH.

97 KESHAVLAL & DADABHAI,
Near Station Gate,
JUNAGADH.

98 SHIVPRASAD GAURISHANKER SHELAT,
C|o Bhogilal M. Dholakia,
Hethan Falia, Nagar Road,
JUNAGADH.

99 LADBHAI REHMAN,
Central Jail (Sorath),
JUNAGADH.

100 THAKAR RAMJI ODHAVJEE,
Sukhnath Road,
JUNAGADH.

101 U. S. ABDULLA,
Ranpur (Sorath),
Post JETPUR (Kathiawar.)
JETPUR.

102 BHAI NARAN PARSHOTTAM,
Bhoiwada, Porbandar,
PORBANDAR.

103 MANEKBAI J. ARYA,
Gujrati School, SONGADH.

104 THAKAR GIRDHARLAL KARAMSI,
At his own Shop,
Post SAHAPUR (Sorath),
SAHAPUR.

105 LILADHAR & DAMODAR,
C|o Rughnath Ranchhod's Shop,
P.O. SAHAPUR (SORATH).

Jamnagar

106 PATEL PRANLAL HIRACHAND
C|o J. B. Patel, JAMNAGAR.

107 SONI KESHAVLAL RAMJI CHOKSI,
Jala's Jal, Choksi Fali,
JAMNAGAR.

108 J. J. JARIWALA,
C|o Jariwala Mansion,
Bhadod Gate, MAHUVA.

109 A. G. O. MUSANI,
C|o Umar Nurmahomad,
Khatriwad, RAJKOT.

110 DAHYALAL CHHAGAN,
C|o Mulji Ladha Barber's Shop
Opp. Nawab's Masjid, RAJKOT.

Lucknow

111 KULSUMBAI AKBARALI,
Shansha Mahal, Gola Ganj,
LUCKNOW.

Mysore

112 R. S. S. L. URS,
Eastern Extension, MYSORE.

113 J. S. ABDULLA RANPURWALA
C|o Adam Haji Umar Seth,
Shanthi Peth, MYSORE.

114 HARAKHLAL MANISHANKER PANDYA,
Post MANAVADAR,
MANAVADAR.

Madras

115 R. BHUJANG RAO,
663, Pension Lines,
P.B. POST, MADRAS.

116 K. G. DARBAR,
30, Perianna Maistry,
G.T. MADRAS.

Nadiad

117 N. P. DAMANIA,
New Show Rock Mill Bungalow,
P.O. NADIAD.

Nandgaon

118 A. NASSEY,
Block G-5, NANDGAON.

Navsari

119 MRS. FATMABIBI ABDULKARIM SHEIKH,
No. 3301, Darga Road, NAVSARI.

120 M. M. KARKARIA,
Sir Agiary, Malesar,
NAVSARI.

Palanpur

121 RATILAL S. MEHTA,
Delhi Gate, Motor House,
PALANPUR.

122 ABDULHUSEIN SALEHBHAI CHUNAWALLA,
NIZAMPURA, P. O. PALANPUR.

PETLAD.

123 DINBAI KHARSEDJI PATEL,
P.O. PETLAD.

Raipur

124 GULAL TELI,
Opp. Rikhia Pappa Tank,
P.O. RAIPUR (C.P.).

125 K. B. L. MISHRA,
C|o M. Girdharilal & Co.,
Sadar Bazar,
RAIPUR, RAIPUR (C.P.)

Sidhpur

126 MEMON ABDUL LATIF SULEMAN HASMANI,
Mandi Bazar, SIDHPUR.

127 MAHOMADHUSIN FIDA ALI,
P.O. SHAHADA (W. Khandesh).

128 SUNDERLAI. MISRA,
Sumbar Bazar,
P.O. SHAHABAD (Dist. HARDOI)
(U.P.)

129 HOLBASAPPA MURIGEPPA,
Kubsad, P.O. SIRSI
(N. KEMARA).

130 DESAI LALLUBHAI HARIBHAI
P.O. NIOL,
Via Surat (T. V. Rly.)

Secunderabad

131 SIRINBAI B. ICHHAPORIA,
Vend. Depot., Distillery Road,
SECUNDERABAD (Dn.)

132 R. SUBRAMANIAM PILLAI,
Subbareya Chetty Street,
TIRUPAPULIYUR.

133 SHRIMATI SHERBANU CHATUR,
Opp. School, P.O. VALA,
Via Dhola Junction.

134 S. BALAKRISHNAN,
P.O. VALAVANUR, S.A.

135 R. SUBRAMANIAM PILLEY,
General Merchant,
P.O. VALAVANUR, S.A.

Wardha

136 RUSTOM ARDESHIR,
Jamnadas Garden,
WARDHA (C.P.)

SILHOUETTE

Rupees

Rs. 3,000 prizes are offered for this easy and fascinating competition which can be easily solved by any one exercising a little intelligence and power of observation. On spending only annas eight you stand to get a handsome cash prize. Try it.

Illustrations marked 1, 2, 3,..... are parts cut out from the Silhouettes shown in the series of pictures marked A, B, C,..... The parts are not necessarily shown in the same position as they appear in the Silhouettes. You have to pick out the parts belonging to the respective Silhouettes and enter them in the Coupon against the Corresponding Silhouettes. For example "No. 8" shows a part cut out from Silhouette "N." You have therefore to insert number 8 against "N" in the Coupon. Similarly fill in the rest of the coupon in respect of the other Silhouettes and submit the same before February 17, observing the following rules:—

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full stating number of entries enclosed and send your entries accompanied with an entrance fee of As. 8 for each entry either by hand delivery or through post as under:—

(a) HAND DELIVERY—Local competitors may, if they so wish hand over their entries at our Office with entrance fee of As. 8 in cash for each entry and obtain a receipt for the same. All entries will be received at the counter during office-hours from 10 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

(b) REGISTERED POST and MONEY ORDERS—Entries by Registered Post and Money Orders must be sent to our Office address:—Competition Manager, "Red House", 140, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay (Registered covers or money orders to Post Box address will not be accepted by the Post Office).

(c) ORDINARY POST—The covers must be addressed to the Competition Manager, Box No. 706. (Seven hundred and six) G.P.O. Bombay.

2. Competitor may submit any number of entries provided a separate entrance fee of EIGHT ANNAS in stamps cash or by money order is sent for each entry. In case of remittance by Money Order the P. O. Receipt must accompany the entries. A Competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this competition. Solution of this competition will be accepted only on our entry coupon. Not more than one number must be entered against any of the letters A, B, C,. . . . in the coupon. More than one number entered against any letter in the coupon will disqualify the entrant.

3. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify the Competitors submitting such entries.

4. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on Wednesday, 17th February, 1937, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

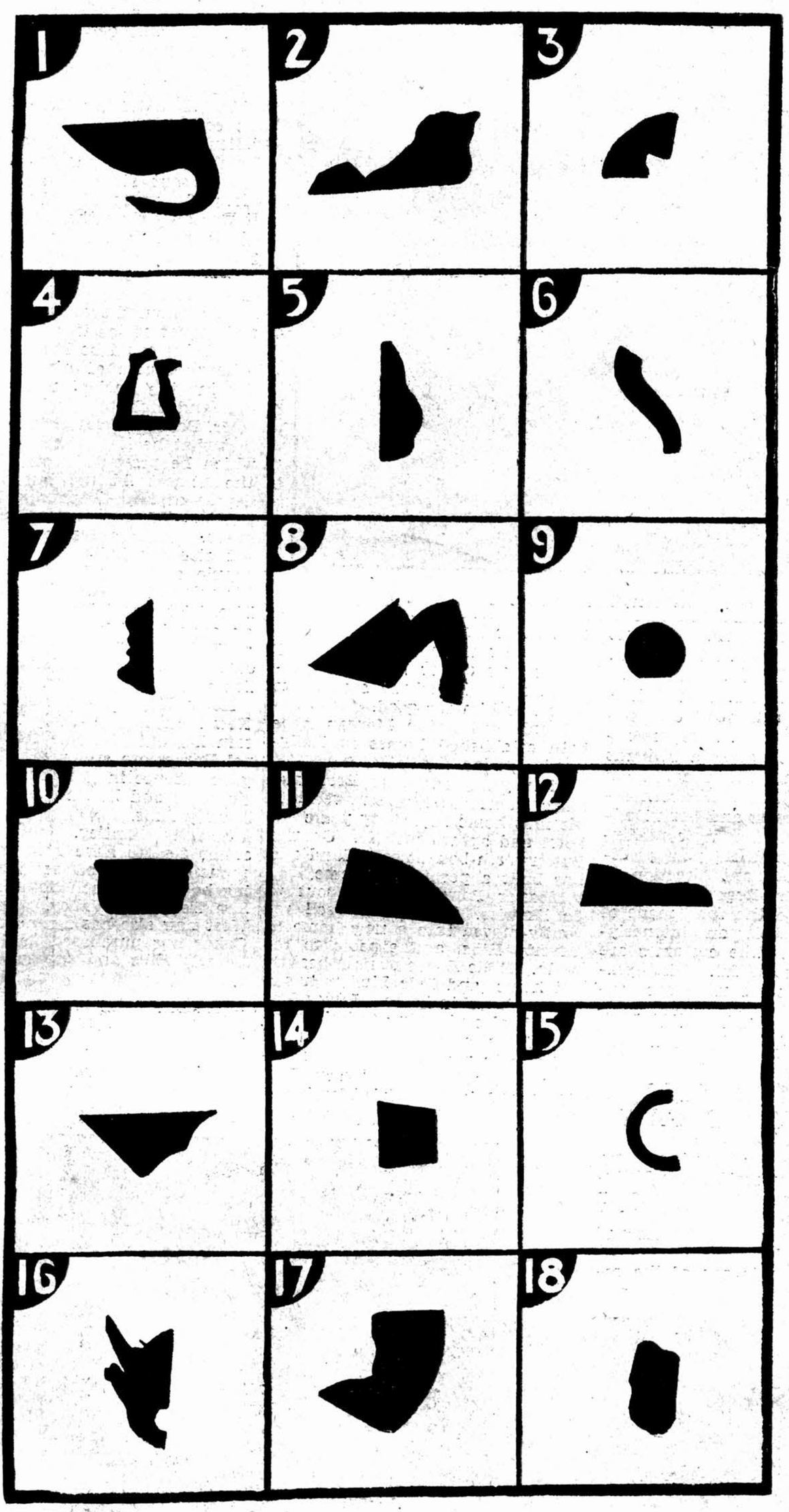
5. Correction or mutilations of entries will disqualify the competitor.

6. In case of ties the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like

7. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or de-

COMPETITION

3 000



layed. No correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

8. It is a combined competition exclusively for the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition; the "Bombay Samachar" Sunday Edition and the "Bombay Sentinel."

ENTRY COUPON.

A	
B	
C	
D	
E	
F	
G	
H	
I	
J	
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L	
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O	
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R	

Name.....

Address.....

.....

Please write name and address in Block Letters on all entry coupons.

CLOSING DATE
WEDNESDAY,
17th February, 1937

For More Entry Coupons See Page 47

Around Theatre & Film Land

CHARLIE CHAPLIN IN "MODERN TIMES"

At The Plaza

If you are asked as to who is the most famous and popular comedian of the world to-day you would unhesitatingly name Charlie Chaplin. You have seen this favourite star of your with his short cane and his bowler hat in many comedies, but in his latest and best comedy "Modern Times" which comes to the Plaza Talkies (Tilak Bridge, Dadar) this week Charlie makes all young and old laugh heartily at his funniest pranks. The pet idol of the millions in the silent film age has in this world of Talkies, lost not an iota of his fun and frolic. "Modern Times" depicts him on the screen not as an ordinary buffoon or clown, but as a high-class comedian with exceptional merit to make all people laugh throughout the run of the picture. It is a film that cannot be forgotten too easily or early. Charlie as the much-harassed worker in a mass production factory, and the whole life and monotony and the vicissitudes of a modern factory worker are depicted in a very entertaining manner. The lovely Paulette Goddard is Charlie's leading lady in "Modern Times." It is one continuous laugh for two hours. See it.

KATHARINE HEPBURN AND HERBERT MARSHALL IN "A WOMAN REBELS"

At The Regal

The tragic results of a girl's rebellion against the severe restrictions in both the home and public life, are woven into a stirring drama for Katharine Hepburn and Herbert Marshall in their first co-starring feature, "A Woman Rebels" which opened yesterday at the Regal Theatre. In a role which gives her talents full play, Miss Hepburn once again proves her great artistry. The story, taken from the novel by Netta Syrett noted British authoress, gives a vivid picture of a girl's emotional struggle to protect a personal secret, rear a fatherless daughter, stifle a pathetic love for a man whom she honours, and reform the world's attitude toward women. Packed into its surging and often tragic moments are the prejudices suffered by the women who led the movement for emancipation. In the role of a fervent leader of this movement, Miss Hepburn gives one of the finest performances ever to come to the screen. Herbert Marshall is splendid in the role of sympathetic British diplomat in love with Miss Hepburn. With him she ultimately achieves contentment and happiness. Every member of the cast gives a brilliant performance and much credit is due to Donald Crisp, Elizabeth Allan, David Manners and Doris Dudley for their outstanding contributions. Mark Sandrich, young director whose brilliant direction of several Astaire-Rogers musical brought him to the fore, made of "A Woman Rebels" an intensely-moving drama. The costumes are uncommonly beautiful. Photography and musical scoring are superb. Undoubtedly Producer Pandro S. Berman has another sure-fire RKO Radio hit to his credit.

"The Magnificent Brute" at the Capitol.

BROADWAY'S LOSS IS HOLLYWOOD'S GAIN

Almost every day Broadway loses another famous resident to Hollywood. Stage actors, arriving to try the screen and finding it to be a permanent matter, buy homes and prepare to settle down.

Joseph Caleia is one of the recent home buyers, after living in apartments while he felt his way in his new career before the camera, and Broadway seems to have lost him for good.

Frank and Ralph Morgan have both established homes in Hollywood.

After years on the Broadway stage, Robert Greig has moved into his first home in twenty years of hotel and apartment life. Charles Butterworth bought some land and has built a permanent home.

Eleanor Powell seems about to do likewise. Rosalind Russell recently moved into a new home in Beverly Hills, and expects to remain. Billie Burke owns a beautiful home ,and Eric Linden has a mountain cabin home. James Stewart is also planning to build. Robert Armstrong has just completed a home in the valley town of Encino, where Spencer Tracy, Paul Muni, Al Jolson, Fredric March and other screen celebrities are established in ranch homes.

Helen Hayes has not deserted New York, and probably will maintain her official home there. Lionel Barrymore still retains his legal residence in New York, though he owns and lives in a home in Beverly Hills.

Joseph Santley, the director, seems also to have become a permanent Hollywood resident, having bought a ranch home in the San Fernando Valley, where Mae West now also has a ranch. George Cukor has purchased a home in Beverly Hills and apparently has deserted Broadway and the stage for good. Charley Grapewin, a Broadway figure for many years, is a permanent Californian by his own proclamation, he and his wife, Anna Chance, having established a residence in Hollywood.

BIMALENDU BOSE

The Indian Dancer Will Stage Dances At C. J. Hall

(CONTRIBUTED)

After a successful trip to the most important Presidency towns in India, Mr. Bimalendu Bose, the gifted Indian dancer has come to Bombay for a short stay, during which he will delight all those who had previously the chance of witnessing his performance in Hindu dancing.

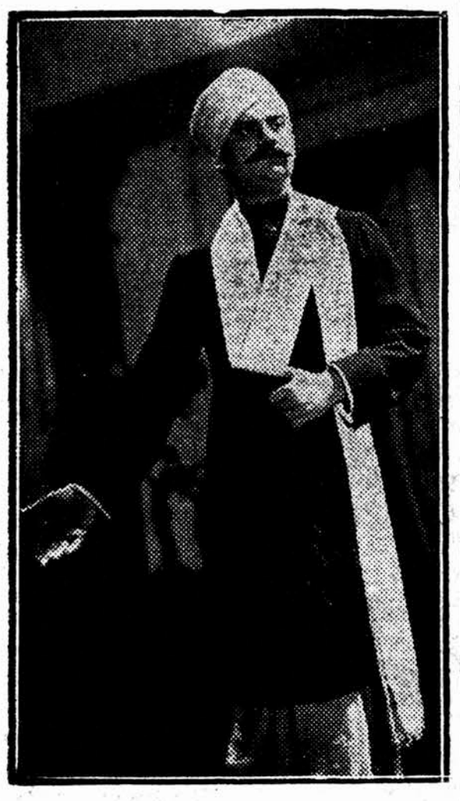
Mr. Bimalendu Bose revealed his capacity to learn this most difficult art of Hindu dancing right from the childhood, and reached the present state of perfection after 12 years of patient study. It was only then that some learned critics saw the seeds of a glorious picture in this philosophically minded child. As a student of the Art of Hindu Dancing, Mr. Bose has toured every possible nook and corner of the world where this knowledge could be had. But the primary source of his inspiration lies in the ancient mural paintings and archaeological ruins.

Mr. Bose's special gifts lie in the fact that he is a master of moods which he presents not only with the utmost fidelity, but with a degree of imposiveness which hypnotises the audience gay or grave. With a frame so delicate yet strongly built, with limbs so supple and graceful, Mr. Bose in his roles of the definite powers of Fire, Water and Vengeance makes an appeal which seldom fails.

"Destiny" at the Krishna

Gul Hamid in "Bagh-I-Sipahi" at the Imperial.

About Studios And Stars



"Dharmaveer" at Wellington and Majestic

"BAGHI-SIPAHI"

Spectacular Film At Imperial

(CONTRIBUTED)

"Baghi Sipahi", the New East India Company's production in Urdu, which opened with crowded houses at the Imperial last night is easily one of the most spectacular films ever produced in India. Based on a story of Court intrigue with which is interwoven a delightful romance, it has great entertainment value and is sure to be liked by the large mass of cinema-goers. Gul Hamid, one of the most handsome leading men in Indian films, plays the title role Mazarkhan is convincing as Prince Parvez while Mahomed Ishak scores in the role of the wily minister, Khakan. Bimla Kumari makes an altogether charming heroine and Patience Cooper is as usual at her best in the role of the queen. Azuri, the popular film dancer, gives a spicy performance and the well-known singer. Indubala, contributes her quota of songs.

But the chief merit of the picture lies in the success with which the spectacular atmosphere of Court life is built up. The settings and costumes are gorgeous without being gaudy and the glamourous but decadent life of the palace of a degenerate King has been depicted with

BOMBAY TALKIES' "IZZAT"

Second Week At Royal Opera House

(CONTRIBUTED)

A continuous and sustained rush of eager fans at the Royal Opera House during the last seven days has sent "Izzat", the Bombay Talkies' picture starring Devika Rani, into its second week. The appreciation and enthusiasm which it has generally evoked has fully vindicated the effort of the producers to give something new and original in screen entertainment. Never before has the life of simple hill-folk, their aspirations and their ideals, been so faithfully portrayed on celluloid. "Izzat" is the story of the Bhils' fight for their tribal honour; but it is more than that. It reveals to us a people unspoilt by an artificial civilisation, true sons and daughters of nature. Their passions are elemental and, therefore, wholly natural. moment which is, after all, the best thing that can be said about a film.

Music, as has been duly pointed out, by more than one critic, is one of the distinguishing features of "Izzat". It has been introduced not as so many songs which must be given to import entertainment value but as an integral part of the photoplay itself. Every song and duet and dance in "Izzat" has a meaning, relevant to the development of the story.

THE BASHFUL HERO

Hollywood has brought a new type of leading man to the screen in the form of the "bashful" hero, and the women of the world seem to have accepted this type with enthusiasm.

And so James Stewart, as the representative of the "bashful" type, is added to the "rough-and-ready" Clark Gables, the "suave" William Powells, the "flippant" Robert Montgomerys and the "dashing" Robert Taylors.

"The meek shall inherit the earth" seems to be proving true in the case of Stewart.

He has been teamed with practically every important feminine star in Hollywood, at their requeest. Among those who have asked for his services are Jean Harlow, Jeanette MacDonald, Myrna Loy, Janet Gaynor and Margaret Sullavan, and now he is working with Eleanor Powell because the dancing star demanded that he be her leading man.

Stewart has also found time to squire most of the lovely leading ladies around Hollywood. Rumours have linked him with Virginia Bruce, Ann [illegible] Ginger Rogers

Kumari Madhuri In "Gay Prince" at the West-End.

Miss Sullavan and Miss Powell and strangely enough, each of them say that he's as bashful off the screen as he is on, and they add that it's a charming trait.

His life has been very normal. He was born in Pennsylvania, where he spent most of his boyhood until he entered Princeton University. At college he took a course in architecture, thinking that this would become his life work.

Came graduation, but no job, so Jimmy, as his friends address him, accepted an offer to work with some friends in the Falmouth Stock Company, on Cape Cod.

The stage hit, "Goodbye Again," was tried out at Falmouth, and such is Jimmy's personality and fate that he opened with it on Broadway. The next summer he went to Boston as stage manager for "Camille," with Jane Cowl. He had become interested in the stage and forgotten architecture.

Then came "Spring in Autumn" and "All Good Americans." Afterwards followed "Yellow Jack,' another summer in stock companies, "Divided by Three," "Page Miss Glory" and "Journey at Night."

Then Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer gave him a screen test, assigned him a part in "The Murder Man" and then put him under long-term contract.

Sabita Devi in "Village Girl" at the Roxy.

There is nothing morbid, affected or conventional with them. The romance which develops between Kanhaiya and Radha, the girl who has nursed him back to life, is spontaneous and wholly natural. The gay duets sung by them reveal the simple, loving souls they are.

IT IS DRAMA

"Izzat" is, above all, drama. All the best elements of romance, heroism, gallantry and sacrifice have been blended into a story which is gripping and full of entertainment value. By keeing up a steady tempo throughout the picture does not allow a single dull

Kumari Kamalesh in "The P[illegible]dent" New Theatres' forthcoming release

"A Woman Rebels" at the Regal

Mr. Tulsidas Jadhav, Secretary of the Sholapur District Congress Committee, is standing as a Congress candidate for election to the Bombay Legislative Assembly from the Northern Division of Sholapur District.

STABBING AFFRAY AT JACOBABAD

KARACHI, Jan. 30.

One Hindu was stabbed to death and three others were seriously injured by a washerman. It appears that the Muslim washerman was infuriated at the sight of the deceased, who was alleged to have torn to pieces a copy of the Quoran at Jacobabad.

It is alleged that the assailant accosted the Hindu last evening in a street and stabbed him fatally. Three Hindu passers-by who tried to intervene were similarly stabbed.

An alarm was given and a large number of Hindus collected who eventually disarmed the accused and handed him over to the police.

A brother of the accused who also attacked some Hindus with an iron rod was arrested. Further investigation is proceeding.—United Press.

The German tanker "Olifer" (1,095 tons) has sunk yesterday after grounding off Borkum. Seventeen were drowned. The liner "Europa" which is standing by has rescued three.

The "Motor Taxi Driver" an Anglo-Urdu fortnightly will come out from February 1. Mr. S. H. Jhabvala will be the Editor-in-charge of the paper. It will be sold at half-anna per copy and issued from 343 Grant Road, Bombay.

LIQUID KATOL

Liquid KATOL is guaranteed to kill instantaneously noxious Insects like Bugs, Fleas, White Ants, Lice, Moths, Cockroaches, etc.

Sole Agents:—
A. H. NASER & CO.,
89, Princess Street, Bombay.

Asaf Ali On Sarkar And 'Sarcari' Methods

Disputes Statement That Session Would Have Been Prolonged To May

Cites Completion Of Select Committee Business Before Arrival Of Party's Nominees To Expose Sincerety

An illuminating rejoinder to Government's grounds of opposition to a postponement of the Assembly Session and exposing their obduracy is contained in the statement issued by Mr. Asaf Ali, Chief Whip of the Congress Party.

He disputes the statement that, if Government had in any way modified the time-table before February 20, the session would have been prolonged to May 16.

Referring to the statement of the Leader of the House, Mr. Asaf Ali says:—

"If only the Government also had to contest elections themselves to keep or win their seats, the leader of the House would not have found it possible to draw upon the exuberant fund of a species of humour which he frequently displays in the House."

Another instance of the Government's desire to consult the convenience of the Congress Party is furnished by their concluding the work of the Select Committee without giving the Party members a chance to attend its meetings.

The responsibility for the situation lies, he says, entirely on the Government, who are often compelled to serve two masters, England and India, at the same time.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 28.

Mr. Asaf Ali, the Chief Whip of the Congress Party in the Assembly, has issued the following statement to the Press:—

"While arranging the business of the day in the Party Room in so far as bills sponsored by members of my party were concerned I was told that, in reply to a short notice question, the Leader of the House took the trouble of explaining the inability of the Government to avoid the forced absence of a majority of elected members.

"I have now had the advantage of reading the report of the question and the answers given by Government, and feel constrained to issue this statement to explain the position of my Party, to which the Leader of the House deemed it proper to animadvert in our absence

"Apparently the empty benches in the House demanded some explanation of the complacency the Government have affected during the last three sittings, when the total strength of the House ranged between 54 and 35. Not only the Congress and the Congress Nationalist but the Independent Party benches too have been practically empty, and the Democratic Party and the unattached members have not been able to swell the ranks of the elected members either.

Futile Pretension

"I need not add to my previous statement in which I made it clear that members of my Party are also office-bearers of the organisation which is responsible for contesting about one thousand seats, and in that capacity their presence in various Provinces to support our candidates is essential. Congressmen of one Province have to go to other Provinces and important members of the Party have to tour the entire country till the elections are over. It is futile to pretend that if elections are over in any Province, all the members from that Province are free to attend the Assembly.

"In spite of great inconvenience we have required sponsors of bills and one or two others to attend the Assembly, and those who were on the Select Committee for Dr. Deshmukh's Bill to find time to attend the Committee. Dr. Khare and Mr. G. S. Gupta, in spite of being candidates themselves, had to come for the Arya Marriage Validation Bill, and Dr. Bhagwandas and Lale Shamlal had to come for their Bills. We were asked to give names of three members to serve on two Select Committees and I gave three names in the hope that the desire was genuine. The Select Committees were appointed on 25th and on 26th, the Government called their meeting and concluded the work, without giving our members a chance to attend it. This, I take it, is the degree of the Government's desire to consult our convenience or to show us any courtesy. I had given names of those who, if only they had been informed, would have attended the meeting, provided they were given time to travel up to do so.

If They Contested

"The leader of the House appears to have taken note of the presence of those who had come up for their bills, and of Mr. Giri's presence here, who, in spite of being a candidate against the Raja of Bobilli, is kept handing here in connection with negotiations for calling off the B.N.R. strike; and has permitted himself to indulge in a characteristic pleasantry.

If only the Government also had to contest elections themselves to keep or win their seats in the different legislatures, the leader of the House would not have found it possible to draw upon the exuberant fund of a species of humour which he frequently displays in the House.

Finally, I dispute the statement that if the Government had in any way modified their time-table before the 20th February, the session of the Assembly would have been prolonged to 16th May. We had expressed our willingness to help the Government to economise time, and the alterations we had suggested—which the Government now seems to ignore—would not have disturbed the dates fixed for the two Budgets and the Finance Bill. There were no insurmountable difficulties, if only the Government had the will to meet us even half way.

Weighed On Mind

The empty benches seem to be weighing on the mind, or at least the conscience—of the Government now; otherwise there was no occasion for them to agree to answer the short question in a lengthy statement.

"The responsibility for this situation, as I have already written to the Leader of the House, is entirely that of the Government. And I have only one word to add, and it is that we, the elected members, have only one master to serve and that master is the 400 million population of India. But I regret to say that the present Government of India is compelled to serve two masters, namely England and India together, even if India has to suffer."—A.P.

SON OF A WELL-KNOWN DOCTOR PASSES AWAY.

Mr. Kaikhashru Dara M. Dastur, the only son of city's popular Doctor, Dr. Dara M. Dastur, L.M. & S., died last week. He was editor and proprietor of "The Sport," and took great interest in all sporting activities. He was acknowledged to be a very good violinist.

VOTE FOR CONGRESS CANDIDATES

Sardar Patel's Advice To Niphad Peasants

(From A Correspondent).

PIMPALGAON, (By Mail).

For the first time in the annals of Niphad, the Taluka headquarters, the National Flag was hoisted in a public square to commemorate the visit of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel to the village.

WORKERS' DUTY.

Several thousand peasants and workers took Sardar Patel in a procession to the place of meeting in the Manikeshwar Square last Sunday and heard him delivering the message of the Congress. Sardar exhorted them all to vote for Congress candidates and to organise themselves to back up their representatives by incessant agitation outside the Councils.

Mr. M. R. Dalvi, Secretary of the Niphad Taluka Congress Committee, has on behalf of the Committee, sent a telegram to the Congress President, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, requesting him to pay a short visit to Pimpalgaon and Niphad when he arrives in Nasik on February 9, during his tour of Maharashtra.

TEN LAKHS FOR NEW RADIO STATION

NEW DELHI, Jan. 29.

A step forward in the development of Indian broadcasting and its link with the Indian nationals abroad was taken to-day when the station director from various provinces assembled in a conference and decided to arrange midnight broadcasts for the benefit of Indian settlers in other countries.

It appears that news broadcast will be centralised and trunk telephones will be utilised to achieve the objective.

The "United Press" learns that Rs. 9 5),00) will be spent for the newly designed radio station in New Delhi and Rs. 40,00,000 will be provided in the budget estimates for broadcasting in the next year. Income from licencees has increased during the current year by Rs 8.°0.000.—United Press.

In The World Of Bridge

LUCK PLUS BRILLIANCE

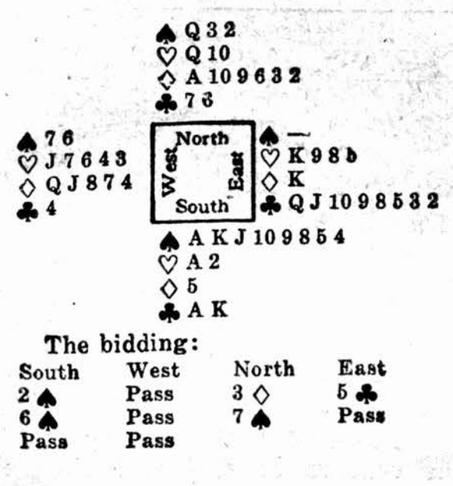
By JOSEPHINE CULBERTSON

"Without Exception, World's Greatest Player and Teacher", says Ely Culbertson.

The percentage for or against a play is not the measure of its excellence; the true test must, in the nature of things, be a comparative one. On some hands an "even money" chance may be a very poor choice simply because on another line of play the declarer may be able to make a sure thing of it. On other hands, even one chance in 20 can be far and away the best selection, simply because no other plan offers even that much hope.

In to-day's hand, the declarer deliberately elected to play for a condition that was extremely remote, but considering that no other hope was available, he deserved full credit for his vision.

South, dealer
North-South vulnerable.



The bidding:

South	West	North	East
2 ♠	Pass	3 ◇	5 ♣
6 ♠	Pass	7 ♠	Pass
Pass	Pass		

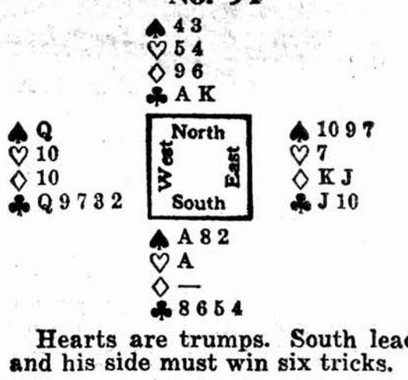
East's five club bid obviously was an attempt to keep the opponents from getting together and bidding a slam. North's raise from six to seven spades was highly questionable, but he felt that the guarded spade Queen would provide an unexpected trick to his partner.

West opened his singleton club to his partner's bid, and when declarer won and studied his resources he saw that things looked pretty black. Dummy had only two entries, the diamond Ace and the spade Queen; therefore it would be impo sible to set up the diamond suit to provide a discard for his own losing heart. Also, since there were only four hearts in the combined North-South hands, it would amount to a miracle to find a singleton King in either opponent's hand. Certainly West could not have a singleton, because that would leave East with eight hearts—an impossible supposition, considering his five club preempt. On the other hand, if East had a singleton heart, West would have eight, and with such length, would almost certainly have bid over two spades. On East's five club bid, it was a reasonable supposition that he held the heart King, and declarer saw a chance to make the contract if he actually did hold the King without the Jack.

Accordingly, declarer entered dummy with the spade Queen, and led the Queen of hearts through East. East covered, and the Ace won. Now every one of the spades was run off, and then the King of clubs was cashed. Coming down to two cards, West found himself in the untenable position of having to hold the Jack of hearts to guard dummy's ten, and two diamonds to stop dummy's diamond suit. Whichever he let go, the grand slam was assured.

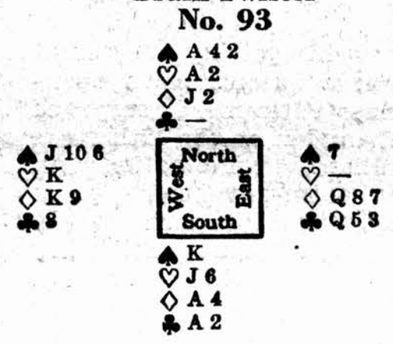
Thus, because declarer found a favourable position of cards, including of course the salient fact that East could not stop the diamond suit, and what is equally important, because declarer had the vision to play for just such a contingency, an almost hopeless contract came home.

This Week's Brain Twister No. 94



Hearts are trumps. South leads and his side must win six tricks.

Solution to Last Week's Brain Twister No. 93



There is no trump. South leads and his side must take seven tricks.

South leads the club Ace, discarding dummy's deuce of diamonds, then leads the spade King, followed by a heart to dummy's Ace. Dummy cashes the spade Ace and South discards a heart. Dummy's deuce of hearts is now played, and effects a double squeeze. East has been forced to discard one club and one diamond. If he now discards another diamond, South lets go a club and holds two diamonds; if East discards a club. South's deuce of clubs will be good. West is forced to hold a spade to guard dummy's third spade, and therefore cannot protect the diamond suit.

IMPORTANCE OF VERNACULAR

POONA, (By Mail).

Importance of the vernaculars in the national life was stressed by Prof. R. V. Jahagirdar, presiding over the annual social gathering of the Karnatak Sangh, Poona, this week at Fergusson College.

Prof Jahagirdar said that the problems of bread on the one hand and national sentiment on the other had introduced English and Hindi as dangerous rivals to the vernaculars.

Every man's language was and could not be anything else than his mother tongue. The only way to appreciate life was to live it on the masses and learn it from the tongue of the masses.

The annual gathering which was held was attended among others by Mr. Lokur, District Judge, and Mrs. Lokur, Mr. Pawate, Deputy Director of Public Instruction, Poona, Ramobramha, Inspector for Education, Poona, and Mr. Patwardhan, retired Deputy Director of Agriculture.—A.P.

National Convention To Meet In Delhi

NEW DELHI, Jan. 30.

The All India National Convention is expected to be held in Delhi from March 19th to March 22nd. About a thousand members are expected to participate in the deliberations.

Restricted seats will be available for visitors in the Pandal.

Persons desirous of becoming members of the Reception Committee are requested to get themselves enrolled before February 13.—United Press.

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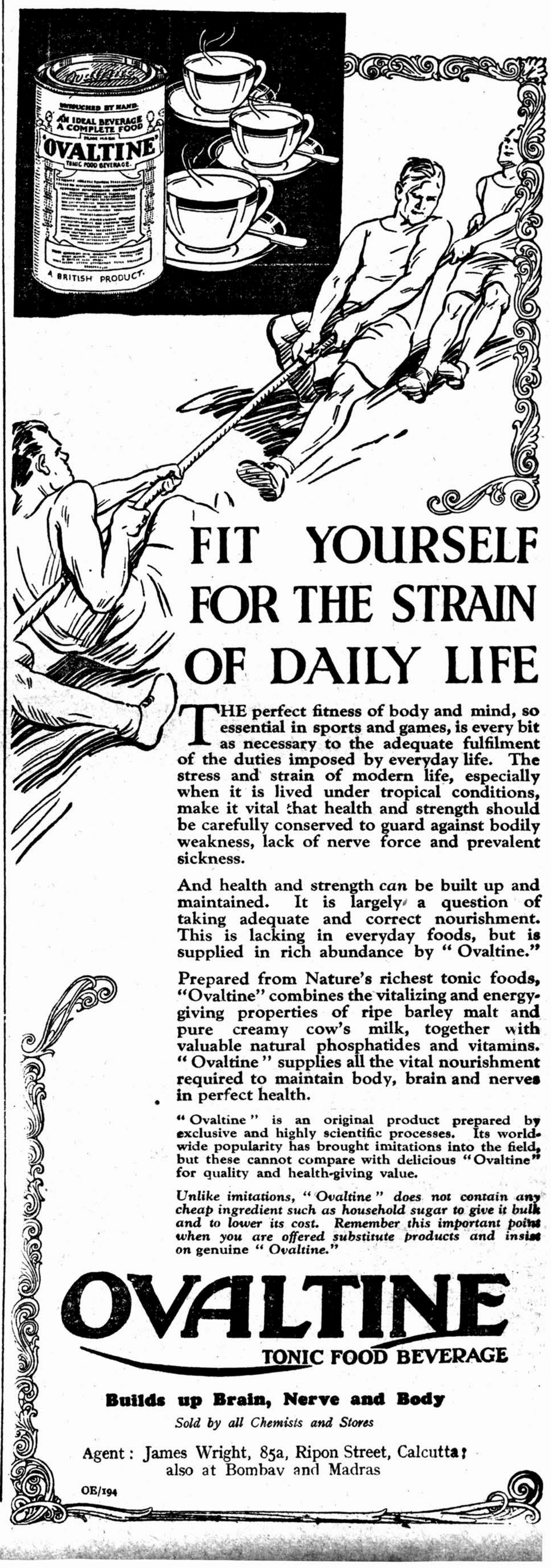

FIT YOURSELF FOR THE STRAIN OF DAILY LIFE

THE perfect fitness of body and mind, so essential in sports and games, is every bit as necessary to the adequate fulfilment of the duties imposed by everyday life. The stress and strain of modern life, especially when it is lived under tropical conditions, make it vital that health and strength should be carefully conserved to guard against bodily weakness, lack of nerve force and prevalent sickness.

And health and strength *can* be built up and maintained. It is largely a question of taking adequate and correct nourishment. This is lacking in everyday foods, but is supplied in rich abundance by "Ovaltine."

Prepared from Nature's richest tonic foods, "Ovaltine" combines the vitalizing and energy-giving properties of ripe barley malt and pure creamy cow's milk, together with valuable natural phosphatides and vitamins. "Ovaltine" supplies all the vital nourishment required to maintain body, brain and nerves in perfect health.

"Ovaltine" is an original product prepared by exclusive and highly scientific processes. Its world-wide popularity has brought imitations into the field, but these cannot compare with delicious "Ovaltine" for quality and health-giving value.

Unlike imitations, "Ovaltine" does not contain any cheap ingredient such as household sugar to give it bulk and to lower its cost. Remember this important point when you are offered substitute products and insist on genuine "Ovaltine."

OVALTINE
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OE/194

Japan Prepares For The Twelfth Olympic Games

By
MAKOTO DEN,

Director of the Board of Tourist Industry.

TOKYO, (By Mail).

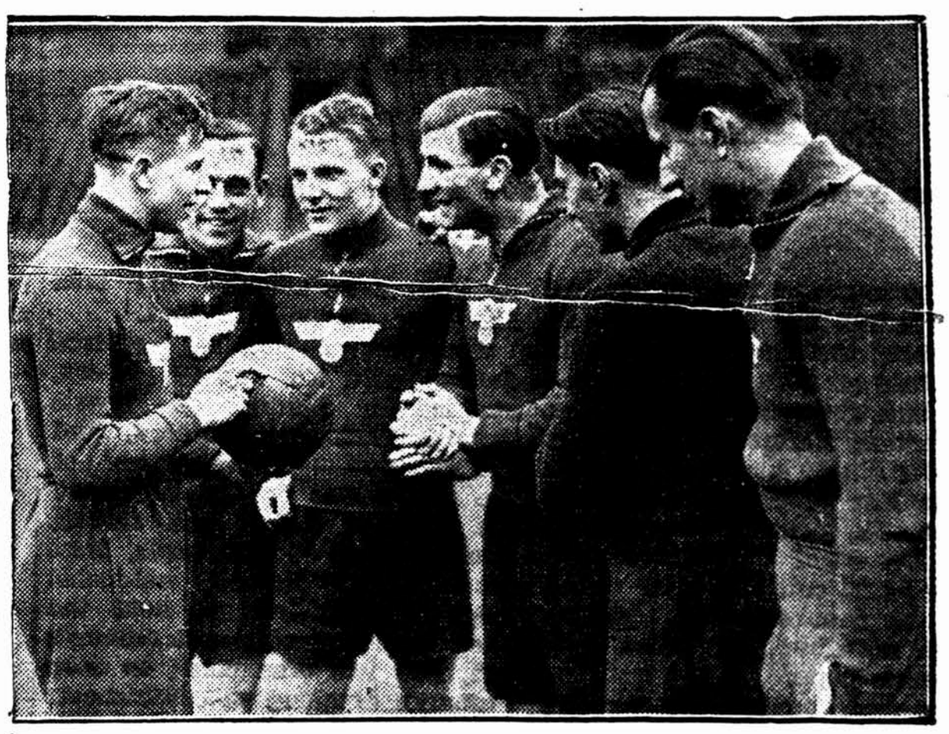
The year 1940 will be a most commemorable one for the Japanese nation. It is the 2,600th anniversary of the foundation of the Empire by the Emperor Jimmu. Throughout the length and breadth of this country the occasion will be celebrated enthusiastically in many ways. Among the plans so far mapped out is the Grand International Exhibition to be held in Tokyo and Yokohama with a view to showing the advance Japan has made in culture, industry and many other spheres of human endeavour. To add lustre to this national celebration, the 12th Olympic Games are to be held in Tokyo that year,—an event to which not only the Japanese people, but also the other nations of the Orient, have long been looking forward. It is refreshing to expect that the great international event, which is to take place, as already stated, in the same year as the significant national celebration, will prove a valuable asset in promoting friendship between nations. This stimulates us to call out to all nations and ask them to send to us as many visitors as possible in 1940, so that they may see this land of scenic beauty and traditional culture, as well as enjoy the Games.

As early as some 350 years ago, Japan had already intercourse with foreign countries. But the policy adopted by the Tokugawa Shogunate kept the nation in a state of seclusion for about 250 years. It is therefore only 80 years or so since the Empire was re-opened to foreign intercourse. Little wonder, then, that there should be so many westerners who have not even a bowing acquaintance with Japan and the Japanese. We should like, in the circumstances, to remind the prospective visitor to Japan in 1940 that the Grand International Exhibition will show him how the Japanese, both government and people, have succeeded, during the short period of seventy odd years, in reaching the highest level of culture by adopting what is the best of the Western and Eastern civilizations.

The forthcoming Olympics Games, as the Olympic flag signifies, are event to promote an interchange of courtesies and sportsmanship. The year 1940 will witness an immense increase in the influx of tourist, of whom something like 50,000 visit Japan annually. Added to the Games, several international conferences are expected to be held in Tokyo that year. We are therefore keenly alive to the necessity of rendering our tourist organization still more efficient, so that the visitors may carry back with them a good impression of our tourist facilities and pleasant memories of their stay in this country. To this end, plans are afoot in many quarters for a speeding up of transport service, reduction of fears for the benefit of tourists, an increase of hotels, improvement of Japanese-style inns to cater for foreign guests, construction of new driveways, etc. Another plan now under consideration is to provide our hot-spring resorts with facilities similar to those found in European spas, for Japan is one of the few countries in the world blessed with an abundance of thermal water of medicinal value. We believe that it is necessary to make all these facilities as excellent as the stadium which is expected to be built in Tokyo for the Games.

It is common knowledge that ever since her entry into the comity of nations, Japan has made rapid progress in all fields of activity and now ranks among the great powers of the world. And yet, the centuries of culture she enjoyed outside the ken of Christendom are responsible for the many curious manners and customs and other aspects of social life, which present day Japan boasts as heritages of her past and which cannot fail to strike strangers from abroad as channels of instruction. Moreover, this island country is mountainous. This means that the country is rich in highlights of scenery and offers many an opportunity for various forms of sport and exercise, such as hunting, fishing, skiing, skating, mountaineering, hiking, etc. The geographical situation of this country accounts for the charm of its seasonal attractions. The whole land is, in fact, one huge national park, the paradise of the world.

There can be no doubt that the people of the whole world, and of course the Japanese in particular, are glad that the Olympic Games will be held in 1940 for the first time in the Orient in this land of tourist interest. (I. R. I. B.)



The German Universities Football Team met the British Universities at the Wembley Empire Stadium (London), on 7th Jan. The match was the third meeting between the teams, the 1935 game having resulted in a draw, and last year's in a win for Britain.
Photo shows H. Vogel (Berlin), the German Captain—with ball on left—in consultation with members of his team at Wembley.

Dr. ALEKHINE AGAIN CHESS CHAMPION

Scores Eight Out Of Nine Games In International Tournament

Dr. Alekhine won the international chess tournament at Hastings with a score of eight out of a possible nine.

Reuben Fine, the American, takes second prize with 7-1|2 Both masters drew their games yesterday, Alekhine thus keeping the advantage gained by his defeat of Fine in the last round but one.

Koltanowski, getting a sound position in a queen's pawn opening against Alekhine, surprised the ex-champion at the 17th move by a brilliant combination in which a centre-advanced pawn played a prominent part.

The complications following gave Alekhine no little anxiety, but he eventually found a way out of immediate dangers with the loss of a pawn.

Dr. Alekhine afterwards pointed out that Koltanowski would have had a winning chance had he refused the exchange of queens.

Fine, in his game with Vidmar, refused an offer of a draw on the 20th move. While certain in any case of a sound place he needed a win to secure a tie for the first prize.

ELISKASES WINS

The feature of the game between Tylor and Eliskases was a prolonged ending, with rooks and pawns, won by Eliskases after 64 moves.

Miss Menchik and Feigin drew in 43 moves an evenly contested game, while Sir George Thomas and Winter also drew, a pawn advantage by Winter proving insufficient to win.

Final scores were:

Dr. Alekhine 8, Fine 7-1|2, E. Eliskases 5-1|2, Dr. Vidmar and M. Feigin 4-1|2, T. H. Tylor and W. Winter 3-1|2, G. Koltanowski 3, Miss Menchik and Sir George Thomas 2-1|2.

Dr. Alekhine's total was made up of seven wins and two drawn games against Koltanowski and Eliskases, while Fine also won seven games, but drew with Vidmar and lost to Alekhine.

WORLD'S DISTANCE SKATING RECORD

Two Tasmanians Skate 118 Miles In Nearly 25 Hours

Two young Tasmanians are claiming to have made a world's distance record for roller skating. They are W. Webb, aged 21 years, and L. Daniels, aged 15, and they have just skated the 118 miles between Glenorchy and Launceston in 25 3/4 hours. A third skater retired after 25 miles, and another who took his place withdrew with a broken wheel after 80 miles.

International Riding Display

A Great International Riding and Exhibition Tournament will be held in Berlin from January 29 to February 7. The outstanding features of the programme will be the evening display in aid of the Winter Relief Fund on February 3, the team competition on February 4 and the contests for the Grand Prix of the National Socialist Movement and the **Grand Prix of Germany**.

ZEPPELIN FOR AUSTRALIA

Visit During Empire Games

It is probable that a Zeppelin the first cross the South Seas, will visit Sydney during the celebrations, early in 1938, of Australia's Sesqui-Cartenary. Negotiations are now in train between the Celebrations Committee and the German Government. It is also possible that, in addition to the Empire games which will be held in Sydney during the celeberations, the world Sculling Championship for 1938 will be rowed there. The suggestion which came from the present champion, R("Bobby") Pearce. is being considered.

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"THE MAGNIFICENT BRUTE"

At The Capitol

Victor McLaglen, winner of the last Academy award for his outstanding screen performances, is the star of Universal's "The Magnificent Brute" which opened yesterday at the Capitol Theatre. The screen story relates the adventures of a great big fellow, attractive to women, who is a fool for blondes. He is a giant of a man who turns out steel for a living and lets the girl he loves steal away his judgment. Then he reaches the point where he is torn between two blondes. He must choose between a comely widow and a gay young cutie with plenty of meaning in her glances. He's a hard guy, but soft on dames. The solution of his dilemma provides an intense climax for the offering. Binnie Barnes is ravishing as the girl who leads him a merry chase. The glamorous widow is portrayed by Jean Dixon. Between them both Victor McLaglen is kept very busy. William Hall, tall and handsome is seen as the menace. Henry Armetta contributes his humorous interpretation to the picture. Others in the cast are Billy Burrud and Edward Norris. "The Magnificent Brute" presents situations never before filmed. The tremendous sweep and power of men making steel in settings that glow and flame is impressed with unusual photography. Bursting showers of gleaming sparks illuminate splendour. "The Magnificent Brute" is a "must see' picture—a fascinating revelation of manhandling you can't afford to miss. The picture is directed by John G. Blystone.

"DALIT KUSUM"

(CONTRIBUTED)

The second venture of Adarsh Chitra Ltd., is drawing crowded houses by its sheer appealing theme. How miserable Hindu widows. some of them too young to marry or to know what marriage means, being looked upon with inhuman contempt, die unnatural death. Unsheltered and neglected, hundreds of them are being attacked by passionate devils leaving them to enter into "public women's society" or generally to commit suicide.

These saddening and shameful facts of society are focussed in this stirring drama of modern life. Kusum, an innocent girl, becomes widow at the age of eight. When she comes of age, her only mother dies, her house is attached and she starts wandering on the streets in search of shelter. So-called modern society—its highly polished members aim at her chastity. With all her frantic efforts she could not run away from the dreadful clutches of rascals in gentleman's clothes. She is molested by Rasiklal, a respectable looking Secretary of a Vidhwa Ashram, and she jumps in a river to end her miserable career. Unfortunately for her she is saved and brought to the court. She relates her own story and in the excitement she dies in the box.

Horrible in its realism, the picture demands attention of all young and old. The careful direction and nice acting by Zarina Khatoon, Ahindra Chowdhary and Akthar Nawaz make it a rare picture. The melodious music and multicolour scenes have added to the beauty of the film. It is a picture which must be seen by every society, irrespective of caste or creed. Adarsh has done a great service by presenting it in simple but very touching plot the state of millions of poor widows who cry and pray for mercy.

"DESTINY" AT KRISHNA

(CONTRIBUTED)

In "DESTINY", we have 2 hours of very decent entertainment replete with skilful portrayals of the inadequateness of the present educational systems, the corrupt social standards, characters you would meet every day and the present living.

"DESTINY", a social musical talkie picture produced by Kolhapur Cinetone who have to their credit super productions like "Kaliamardan", "Vilasi Ishwar" and "Song of Life", opened yesterday at Krishna Talkies. This picture directed by G. Jagirdar, one of the leading directors of the day features Master Modak of "Shyam Sunder" fame supported by Meher Sultana, Rajkumari, G. Jagirdar, Mrs. Leela Misra, Raja Pandit, G. Walawalkar. Those who have seen the previous performances of Master Modak will be amazed to find great improvement in his talents as a leading men and the same could be confidently said about others in the supporting cast. Some charming tunes are given by G. Walawalkar, the famous Music Director which are very well sung by Master Modak.

The story centres round Kishor, son of a rich man who is on the verge of ruin in trade, is forced to poverty after the death of his father and leads a very miserable life along with his mother and young sister. Every pursuit of his to earn an honest livelihood fails him and he along with his family are facing starvation. He then meets a professor' whose ways impressed poor Kishor who took to dacoity, loot and the like as a revenge on the society which denied him the honourable means of subsistence. However in the end he knows that there is the Super Power which rules the world and makes all happy—all who believe in Him.

ANOTHER WALK-OVER FOR CONGRESS CANDIDATE

Four Returned Unopposed In C. P.

NAGPUR, Jan. 30.

News of another walk-over for the Congress is received here from Akola.

Rao Bahadur Kothare, M L C., who was opposing Mr. P B Gole, Congress Parliamentary Board nominee in the West Berar Urban constituency, has withdrawn from the election field.

The total number of Congressmen returned hitherto unopposed is 4.—United Press.

T. U. C. TAKES ACTION

Bhatt Expelled From Union For Supporting Non-Congressmen

LUCKNOW, Jan. 29.

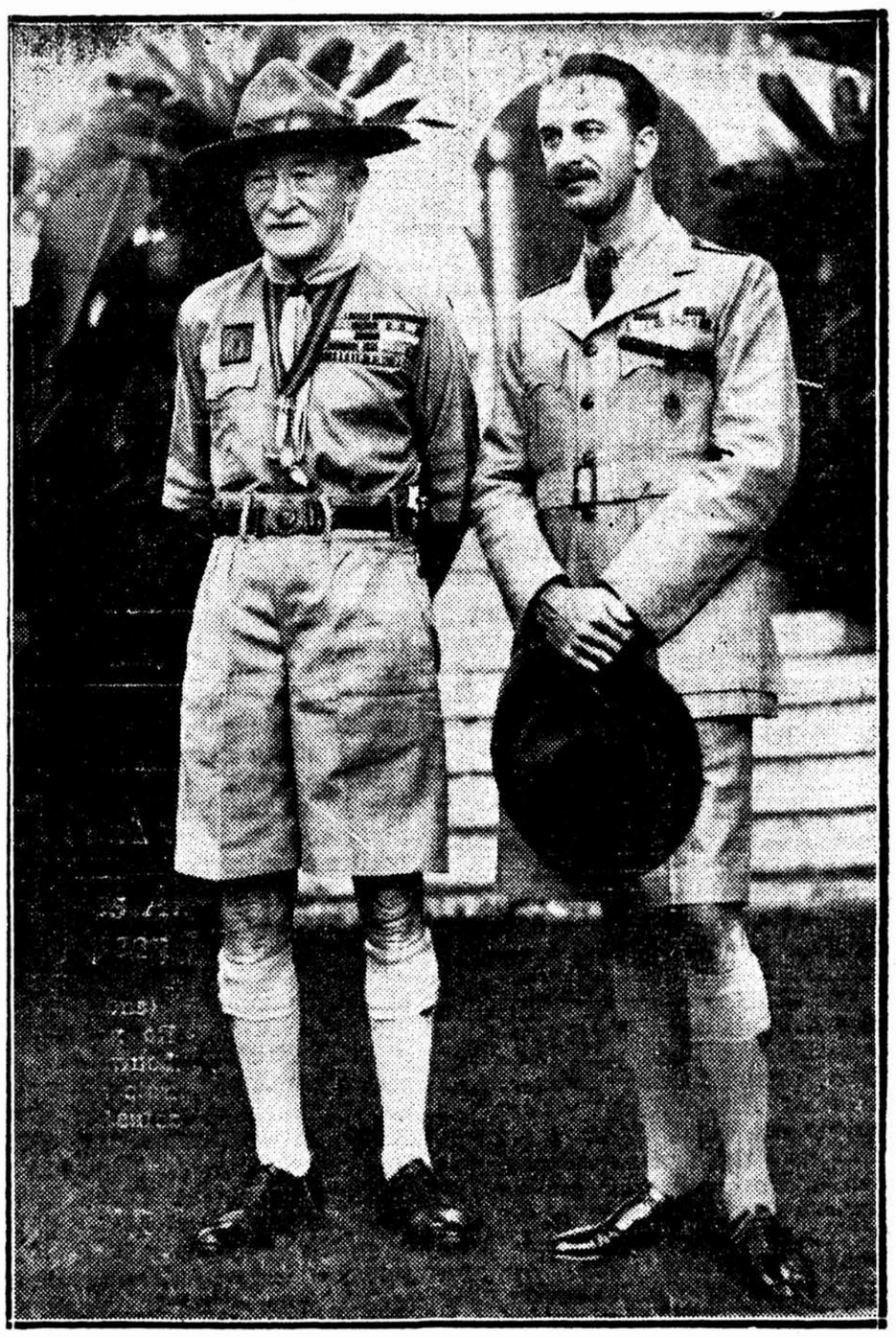
The Provincial Trade Union Congress has expelled Mr. Pushkaranath Bhatt from the Union.

It will be recalled that the District Congress Committee also recommended to the A. I. C. C. to take disciplinary action against him for alleged supporting Non-Congress candidates to the Assembly.—A. P.

Two To Hang, Third To Get Life Transportation

RATNAGIRI, Jan. 30.

The Ratnagiri Sessions Judge delivered judgment in the sensational Gavadeabbere murder case. Bhikye Lakshman Mhar and Sudky Mhar were sentenced to death, and the third accused Bhagya Withoo Mhar was sentenced to transportation for life, on the charge of murdering Laxmibai Barakya Kharavi, on August 2, and three years' hard labour for robbing her.—A P.



Lord Baden Powell and H. E. Lord Brabourne in scout uniform.

DHARWAR TENNIS STAR

Mr. Limaye Wins Inter-Collegiate Championship

(From Our Corrspondent)

DHARWAR, Jan. 18.

Mr. N. V. Limaye of the Karnatak College, Dharwar, who secured championship in the Inter-Collegiate Tennis Sports held last month at Karachi is receiving congratulations from several plac[illegible] and from his friends here.

He came out successful along with Mr. Natu of Kolhapur even in the Doubles.

In the singles he first played with Mr. Pandit of Bombay and scored 6—4. and 7—5. In the finals he played with Mr. Vyas from Gujrat and came out successful with 6—2 and 7—5.

In the Doubles Messrs Pandit and Indulkar were vanquished by Messrs. Limaye and Natu with the score of 3—6, 6—0 and 6—1 In the finals Messrs Limaye and Natu defeated Messrs. Vyas and Mehta by 6—1 and 6—2.

Now he intends attending Inter-Collegiate Sports which begin at Calcutta on the 26th January. It is also learnt that on account of economic difficulties the Bombay University is not deputing him to Calcutta to participate in the sports.

Widespread Rain Or Snow Along N. W. F.

POONA, Jan. 29.

The western disturbance has caused widespread rain or snow along the northwest frontier, in Kashmir and Punjab.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:- Sonamarg three inches: Dal, housie, Murree one and half; A/cherat and Drosh one each.

FORECAST:—Fairly widespread rain or snow is likely to continue in Kashmir and in and near Punjab hills. Scattered showers of rain or snow may also occur in northwest frontier province and extend into west united provinces.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 29-1-1937.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.010 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8-0 a.m. 72.5 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8-0 a.m. 68.4 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 83.1 degrees 0.5 (above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 68.1 degrees 1.7 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 80 per cent

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ENE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 4 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 113 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 18 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 1

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 29-1-37

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 76.2 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.13 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.95 inches

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Saturday's Races At Mahaluxmi

H. H. Maharaja Of Idar's Heritage II Wins Eclipse Stakes

FIRPO RECORDS STYLISH VICTORY IN ARAB DERBY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A record attendance among which were many distinguished visitors witnessed racing of the highest order to-day. The princely Eclipse Stakes held pride of place in the programme and if evidence was needed that this is the biggest attraction in our racing calendar, it was afforded by the spectacle of the huge crowd who thronged stands and enclosures to witness the race—perhaps one of the finest seen in years.

For H. H. Maharaja of Idar it was a great day. His New Zealand bred Heritage II won the Blue Reband in easy fashion from a lot of classic rivals which included the great Mas d'Antibes. This was the first success of the son of Posterity and Homage in the country. He was very well ridden by Burn who has long been regarded as one of the soundest jockeys on this side. Mas d'Antibes backed down to "evens" was fairly and squarely beaten, though he made a gallant attempt to win the big prize which also eluded him last year. Rosecrag a good looking son of Craig on Evon and Necklace II ran really well and his turn will come before long. A remarkably game effort from Why saw him finish fourth in front of a number of horses with pretensions to class. Mr. Swamvur's five year old is perhaps the gamest horse racing in India to-day.

RAYMOND WINS.

Raymond saddled the winners of both divisions of the Cambridgeshire Stakes. Royal Prince, with Munro astride, accounted for a big troop in Division II wherein Tatyoon and Shelley were in the minor placings. The winner was the first market choice, so his success was of the popular order. The Kolhapur owned Shelley put in his best work over the last furlong and is bound to win over a distance.

Brace signalised his return to this side by winning on Mrs. Clarke's Gipsy Jack in Division I. But he had to ride his hardest to stay the challenge of Talk and Cheap Jack who joined issued a furlong from home. Greatly fancied here Ringsend shaped like a winner until the distance. but when the pace was turned out he faded out of the contest.

The Jammu Cup a race of some importance for Indian-breds attracted fifteen runners. Backers made a correct picking which they chose Bridge Winner recently returned from Madras as the best to stand. Patiently ridden the son of Sheridon got up in time to pass Savonette and later held the late challenge of Rose Water.

Mr. P B Avasia's Firpo won the Bombay Arab Derby in the manner of a true stayer. This grey is not a very big 'un, but is a stout hearted galloper. Selby gave him every assistance and cleverly dealt with the challenge of Legion of Honour who came along with a sparkling run near home.

HIS FIRST WIN THIS SEASON

The Kashmir-owned Pougatchev got his head in front for the first time this season when winning the Willingdon Plate, wherein he dispersed favouritism with Play On. The latter conceding 12 pounds proved no match for the chestnut son of Town-guard who won with three lengths to spare. Romney began slowly, but moved very fast over the last quarter to secure a placing. This one wants a distance of ground.

Rough Sea's better class told in the Woodcote Plate for the Rajpipla colt, very well backed, easily dealt with the challenge of True Man and Perseverance. The public choice here Low Tide again disappointed. He would appear to be too high up in the weight scale at the moment.

Messrs. A. M. Khairaz and W. M. Somasundaram's Fred Stephens continued a winning sequence when taking the Brooms Plate. It was his fourth consecutive success and he displayed rare fighting qualities when keeping King of France at bay. Backed down to short odds King Stefan flattered only to deceive. He was beaten into fourth place after figuring prominently until close home.

Poppy Day scrambled home in the Kolhapur Plate a short head in front of Lookman. Such fancied runners as Nur Jehan, Hakim Pasha and Fair Play were among the beaten others.

Burn and Sibbritt were the most successful jockeys of the afternoon with two winners each.

THE KOLHAPUR PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,500, second Rs. 750; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Arabs in Class II

Mr. Osman Chotani's POPPY DAY 8-10 (Bowley) 1
Mr. Abdul Mohsin Ahmed's LOOKMAN 7-7 (car. 7-12) (Selby) 2
Mr. P. R. Kering's KANZ AL MULUK 8-6 (car. 8-7) (Munro) 3
Mr. Mahomed Jamoor's AL BARMAKI 8-5 (Simmons) 4

Not Run: Taj Subhan (7-12)

Won by head, 3 lengths, neck.

Time: 1min. 50 2|5secs.

Tote Paid Rs. 199 for Win and Rs. 66, 77 and 59 for Places.

Favourite: Fair Play (8-11).

Winner trained by Syed Naji.

THE WOODCOTE PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's ROUGH SEA 8-7 (Donoghue) 1
H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's TRUE MAN 8-4 (W. Sibbritt) 2
Maharaj Mansingh of Jaswantgarh's PERSEVERANCE 9-0 (Munro) 3
Mr. E. D. Pandole's MENADO 8-8 (Simmons) 4

Won by 3/4 length, 1 length. 3/4 length.

Time: 1min. 27 3|5secs.

Tote Paid Rs. 47 for Win and Rs. 25, 25 and 33 for Places.

Not Run: Bold Bandit 8-9, Casanova 8-8.

Favourite: Low Tide 9-5.

Winner trained by E. S. Godfrey.

THE BROOME PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,500; second Rs 1,250; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Messrs. A. M. Khairaz and W. M. Somasundaram's FRED STEPHENS 8-4 (Burn) 1
Mr. Morgan's KING OF FRANCE 8-0 (Evans) 2
H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's RIGOLETTA 8-12 (W. Sibbrit) 3
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's KING STEFAN 9-3 (Smirke) 4

Won by Short head, 2 lengths and 1/2 length.

Time: 1min. 26 3|5secs.

Tote Paid Rs. 66 for Win and Rs. 23, 22 and 25 for Places.

Not Run: Ooasis 8-7 and Good Biz 8-0.

Favourite: King Stefan 9-3.

Winner trained by A. M. Khairaz

THE BOMBAY ARAB DERBY.—Distance about 1-1|2 miles

Winner Rs. 10,000; second Rs. 3,000; third Rs. 2,000. For Arabs in Classes I and II. W. A. reduced 12 lbs. Penalties—Winners after 31st March, 1934, of a race value Rs. 2,000 or over, once, 4 lbs. twice, 7 lbs.; oftener, 10 lbs. Winners of races, after the above date, of the aggregate value of Rs. 7,000 or over, 7 lbs.; Rs. 12,000 or over, 10 lbs.; in addition to the above penalties, Allowance.—Maidens. 4 lbs.; Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Mr. P. B. Avasia's FIRPO, 8-13, Selby 1
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's LEGION OF HONOUR, 9-11, Sibbritt 2
Nawabzada Fakrulmulk of Bhopal's JAHAN ARA, 9-11, Munro 3
Mr. A. M. Khairaz's THE VICEROY, 8-9, Dillon 4

Won by 3|4 length, 2 lengths and 3|4 length.

Time: 2mins. 58 3|5sec.

First tote paid Rs. 41 for win, and Rs. 20, Rs. 32 and Rs. 27 for places.

All ran.

Favourites: Al Muqbil and Firpo.

Winner trained by G. A. Haji.

THE JAMMU CUP—Distance 6 furlongs.

A Cup value £100 to the owner of the winner, and Rs. 1.000 to the breeder of the winner, presented by H. H. The Maharaja of Kashmir and Rs. 6,000 from the fund. Winner, the Cup and Rs. 4000; second Rs. 1,250: third Rs. 750. A Handicap for Indian Horses in Class IV.

Nawab Sir Meher Shah's BRIDGE WINNER 9-0 W. Sibbritt 1
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's ROSE WATER 8-2 Britt 2
Mr. Diamond's SAVONETTE 8-8 Dillon 3
Major D. Vanrenen's RATHLORN 8-11 Gethin 4

Not Run:—True man 9-10, Pomme d'Or 8-1, Savoy 7-0.

Won by: neck 3|4 length, 1 length.

Time: 1min. 15secs.

First tote paid Rs. 29 for win, Rs. 18, Rs. 63 and Rs. 26 for places.

Winner trained by O. Randall.

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES. (Div. II).—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 7,000; second Rs. 2,500; third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in Classes II and III.

Mr. R. P. Ebrahim's ROYAL PRINCE, 8-7, Munro 1
Mrs. A. Higgins' TATYOON, 8-7, Zensky 2
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's SHELLEY, 8-0, Britt 3
The Maharaja of Parlakimedi's FLINTY, 8-0, Dillon 4

Not run: Coolart 9-0, Oasis 8-7, Francolin 7-10, Leicester Lady 7-4.

Won by 3|4 length, 1 length and 1|2 length.

Time: 1 minute, 54 seconds.

First tote paid Rs. 31 for win, Rs. 17, Rs. 122 and Rs. 21 for places.

Winner trained by N. E. Raymond

THE ECLIPSE STAKES OF INDIA.—Distance 1-1|4 miles.

Of Rs. 75,000, and a Gold Cup value £200, of which Rs. 50,000 and the Gold Cup will go to the winner, Rs. 17,000 to the second, Rs. 8,000 to the third. For Horses 4, 5 and 6 years old at the time of starting. English 5 and 6 years old horses to carry 9 st. English 5 and 6 years old mares and geldings, 8 st. 11 lbs. English 5 years old colts, 8 st. 7 lbs. English 4 years old fillies and geldings 8 st. 4 lbs. Australasian 5 and 6 years old horses, 9 st. Australasian 5 and 6 years old mares and geldings, 8 st. 11 lbs. Australasian 4 years old colts, 8 st. 11 lbs. Australasian 4 years old fillies and geldings, 8 st. 8 lbs. Penalties.—Winner in India of a race value Rs. 10,000 or of races of the aggregate value of Rs. 15.000 4 lbs. extra, or of a race value Rs 20,000 or of races of the aggregate value of Rs. 25,000 7 lbs. extra (not cumulative).

H. H. Maharaja of Idar's HERITAGE II, 8-11, Burn .. 1
Nawabzada Yemin-ul-Mulk of Bhopal's MAS d'ANTIBES, 9-7, Munro 2
Mr. E. Esmond's ROSECRAG. 9-0, C. Smirke 3
Mr. A. Svamvur's WHY, 8-11, W. Sibbritt 4

Not run; Benevento 9-7, Dichroic 9-1, Silver Plated 9-0.

Won by 1 length, 1 1|2 lengths and head.

Time: 2 minutes, 5 seconds.

First tote paid Rs. 77 for win, Rs. 19, Rs. 14 and Rs. 52 for places.

Winner trained by L. H. Hewitt.

THE WILLINGDON PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 10,000; second Rs. 3,500; third Rs. 1,500. A Handicap for Horses in Class I.

H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's POUGATCHEV, 8-7, W. Sibbritt 1
Mr. A. J. Hoyt's PLAY ON, 9-7, C. Hoyt 2
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's ROMNEY, 7-12, Selby 3
Mr. Edward Esmond's FLYING ORDERS, 7-7 (cd. 7-8), Gethin 4

Not run: Cardinal 8-12, Diamond Shower 8-9, Mistral 7-12.

First tote paid Rs. 42 for win, Rs. 14, Rs. 14 and Rs. 24 for places.

Winner trained by J. Robinson.

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES (Div. I).—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 10,000; second Rs. 3,000; third Rs. 2,000. A Handicap for Horses in Classes II and III.

Mrs. M. Clarke's GIPSY JACK, 8-3, Brace 1
Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy's TALK, 8-11, C. Hoyt 2
H. H. Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's CHEAP JACK, 8-9, S. Donoghue 3
Mrs. L. Svamvur's DIAGONAL, 8-12, Gethin 4

Not run: Raghubeer 8-0.

First tote paid Rs. 161 for win, Rs. 37, Rs. 21 and Rs. 20 for places.

Winner trained by N. E. Raymond.

PRIVATE MOTOR DRIVERS' UNION

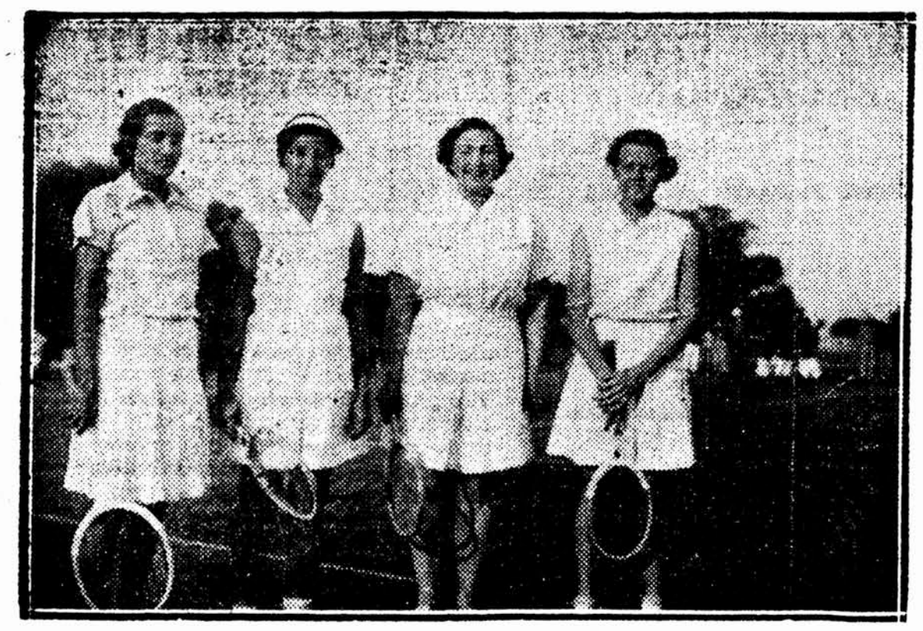
Under the auspices of the Bombay Private Motor Drivers' Union, a meeting of members will be held to-day at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Jinnah Hall. Membership Books will be distributed free to members. Mr. K. F. Nariman will be present and speak at the meeting. Mr. Syed Abdullah Brelvi, and Mr. M. R. Masani will also address. Mr. Yusuf Meherally, President of the Union will preside.

KARNATAKA AMBULANCE WORKERS' LEAGUE

Dr. N. R. Suvarna will deliver a lecture on "How to render First-aid in cases of dislocation and fractures", today at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises of the Fort Municipal Kanarese School, Cowasjee Patel Street, Bombay.

DAIVADNYA SEVA SANGH

There will be an inauguration ceremony of the Daivadnya Seva Sangh by Prof. A. B. Gajendragadkar, at the Hira Baug (C. P. Tank) to-day at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)



Finalists in the Women's Doubles of the All-India Championships: (L. to R.) Miss Leela Row, Miss Mehru Dubash (Winners); Mrs. Edney and Mrs. Footit (Runners-up). Miss Row won the Women's Singles also.

Miss M. Dinshaw Wins Women's Singles Title

CHARANJIVA'S CONVINCING VICTORY OVER BLAKE

Parsi Gymkhana Tennis Tournament Results

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The seating accommodation, at the Parsi Gymkhana courts, was packed to its utmost capacity this afternoon, when the epic encounter between J. Charanjiva and B. T. Blake, in the Parsi Gymkhana Open Lawn Tennis Tournament began at the Kennedy Seaface.

It was a stern struggle and resulted in a well-deserved victory for the former at (6—2), (1—6), (6—2). Charanjiva was playing at this usual top form, right from the beginning; his electrifying sallies, forceful service and beautifully well-timed placings completely outclassed the Karachi player. He won the first set, giving only two games to his opponent, but Blake was not to be discouraged by this, and gave proof of this fact by drawing level, winning the second set at 6—1. Charanjiva again had the upper hand in the final set; and the match which kept up the interest to the last minute, resulted in a convincing victory for Charanjiva who went on to win the final set at (6—2).

A. G. Gupte did not have great difficulty in his engagement with M. Take, who had the handicap of his age, in spite of which the match was carried to three sets, before Gupte won it at (4—6), (6—2), (6—2).

WOMEN'S DOUBLES

In the Women's Doubles which was played in the morning, Miss M. Dinshaw and Miss P. Dinshaw had an easy time and beat Mrs. W. A. Bell and Mrs. Corbett-Wright at (6—2), (6—2).

A fairly large number of spectators were present at Court No. 3, to witness the Women's Singles final, between Miss I. S. Hannay and Miss M. Dinshaw. It was a very thrilling match, and though Miss Dinshaw succeeded in winning the title, her opponent Miss Hannay was playing a better game at a stage. The winner was all the time on the defensive. Miss Hannay exhibited some really good strokes and gave an anxious time to her opponent who, slowly and steadily, went on to win the match at (6—3), (4—6), (6—3).

ONE-SIDED AFFAIR

The match between Mrs. W. A. Bell—J. E. Tew and Miss P. Dinshaw, M. P. Dastur, in the Mixed Doubles, was a one-sided affair and the former pair qualified for the finals.

In the Ladies' Doubles, Miss Sansoni and Miss Talyarkhan beat Miss L. Row and Mrs. Row after a hard fight.

COMPLETE RESULTS:

The complete results are:—

Miss M. Dinshaw and Miss P. Dinshaw beat Mrs. W. A. Bell and Mrs. Corbett-Wright (6—2) (6—2).

A. G. Gupte beat M. Take (4—6) (6—2) (6—2).

J. Charanjiva beat B. T. Blake (6—2) (1—6) (6—2).

Miss M. Dinshaw and B. T. Blake vs. Miss Sansoni and E. V. Bobb—Unfinished.

(Ladies Singles Final)

Miss M. Dinshaw beat Miss I. S. Hannay (6—3) (4—6) (6—3).

Mrs. W. A. Bell and J. E. Tew beat Miss P. Dinshaw and M. P. Dastur (6—1) (6—2).

Miss Sansoni and Miss Talyarkhan beat Miss L. Row and Mrs. Row (4—6) (6—1) (6—3).

The following matches will be played on Sunday, January 31:—

PARSI GYMKHANA, COURT No. 1

Men's Singles Finals

J. Charanjiva vs. A. G. Gupte: 3-45 p.m.

Men's Doubles Finals

E. V. Bobb and J. Charanjiva vs. J. E. Tew and G. L. Mytton 4-30 p.m.

Mixed Doubles Finals

Mrs. W. A. Bell and J. E. Tew vs. Miss Sansoni and E. V. Bobb or Miss Dinshaw and B. T. Blake at 5-15 p.m.

COURT NO. II

Miss Sansoni and E. V. Bobb vs. Miss M. Dinshaw and B. T. Blake —to be continued at 3-45 p.m.

Followed by:

Ladies Doubles Finals

Miss Sansoni and Miss Talyarkhan vs. Miss M. Dinshaw and Miss P. Dinshaw.

15 MILE CYCLE RACE TO-DAY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Bombay Amateur Athletic Club is conducting its 5th Annual Open 15 Mile Cycle Race on Sunday (to-morrow) starting from the Panday Sanatorium—Colaba at 6-30 a.m. After doing the prescribed course the Race will finish opposite the Band Stand near the Cooperage.

Nearly 25 entries have been received for this Race, fully representative of all the communities from the various Cycling Clubs of the City.

Amongst the entrants, mention must be made of A. K. Bastani of the Sassanian Wheelers, who has been having all his own way, this season.

Bastani, it will be remembered, won both the Long-distance Road and the 3000 Metres Track Races organised by the Olympic Association, as also the Fanibanda Challenge Cup for 15 Miles Cycling in Baroda. He is the most fancied for this Race.

Amongst the other entrants are J. F. Amin, J. B. Guard, H. J. Nariman, G. Wiseman, N. Kaikhushru, S. Shroff S. N. Koly who also have placed in the various Cycle Races. Malcolm of the B. E. S. T. Sports Club and the Holder of the Challenge Cup for this Race, has also entered, and is expected to fight out the issue with Bastani, for the coveted challenge cup.

The following is the list of the competitors participating in the Race: V. R. Gore, S. V. Pednekar, (both from Hind Vyayam Shala), S. M. Koli B. M. Pardeshi (both from Matunga Vyayam Shala) J. K. Irani (Malcolm Cycling Club), J. B. Guard (B.B. C.I. Rly., Ath. Club), A. K. Bastani, G. K. Bastani, H. J. Nariman, R. G. Irani, F. P. Surveyor, N. Kaikhusru (all six from the Sassanian Wheelers), and V. B. Kadam, V. L. Pai, J. F. Amin, E. G. Fernandez, G. Wiseman, M. J. Engineer, J. Moosa, P. A. Dubash (all Unattached), S. Shroff (Tata Power), B. Malcolm B.E.S.T. Sports). A Havewala (Malcolm Cycling Club).

Request To Spectators

Spectators and motorists who will be following the Race are requested not to impede the progress of the Cyclists during the Race, and to give the Officials' Cars all facilities.

Five Cups will be awarded to the first five home the winner in addition will receive the beautiful B.A.A.C. Challenge Cup for Fast Cycling. The prizes will be distributed on the Band Stand after the completion of the Race.

UNCERTAINTY OVER RANJI TROPHY CHAMPIONSHIP

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Jan. 30.

According to a Calcutta message received to-day, much uncertainty hangs over the further stages of the Championship of India, for the Ranji Trophy.

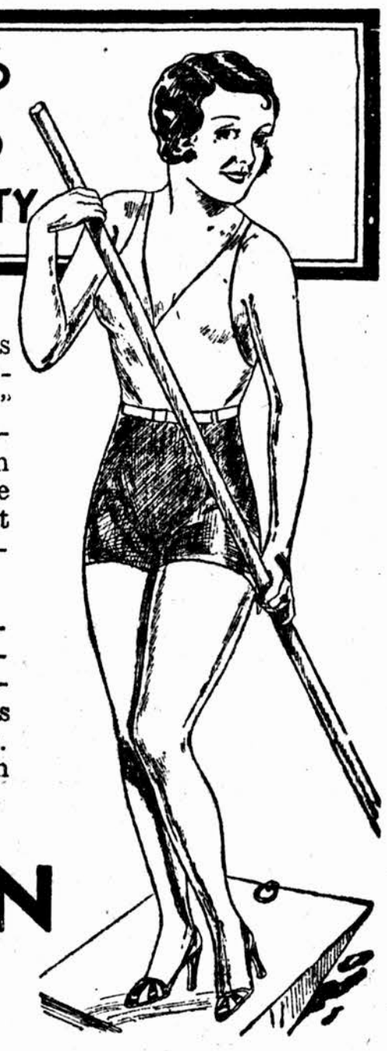
PRESENT POSITION.

The position at present, is that Bengal and Hyderabad are fighting out one Semi-final at Calcutta, as per the schedule.

According to the decision of the Board of Control, made in September last, the other semi-final (between Jamnagar and U. P.), as also the final, were to be staged in Bombay, the final to commence on February 5. Bombay was then selected for one semi-final and final, because, as the Board probaly then thought, Bombay was the best centre in India, to put good gate for the closing stages of the Championship. Inquiries made from Bombay, however, showed that they were not at all sure of a gate, if semi-final and final were held in Bombay, at present. Bombay's exit from the Championship might be one of the factors leading to such a view being taken, of possible gate, but it has led to the U.P. withdrawing from the semi-final and giving Jamnagar a walk-over, as they did not wish to play without gate.

Nawanagar were asked to fall in with Bengal's wish to stage the final and also other semi-final at Calcutta, but it is understood that Nawanagar were unwilling to any alteration in the Board's September decision, namely, to play the final at Bombay. Bengal, it is understood, assured good gates for both the matches. They have then appealed to by the Jamsahib of Nawanagar, as the President of the Jamnagar Association to reconsider their decision. If the match cannot be played at Calcutta, Bengal, it is reported, have signified their decision not to play in Bombay "and commit financial suicide," in view of Bombay's semi-finalist being said to be of same view. If no *via media* be reached regarding the venue of the final probably there will be a walk-over in the final.

"ENZYMES" DEVELOP BUDDING YOUTH TO BLOSSOMING MATURITY



Easily digested nourishment gives energy and strength. Such nourishment is found in "FALCON" Beer—for the Falcon Brewing process allows the ENZYMES to turn the nourishing elements of the Beer's ingredients into forms that can be digested easily and quickly.

In "FALCON" Beer you get body-building qualities as well as delicious flavour. That is why "FALCON" Beer is a valuable food as well as a delightful beverage. Drink 'FALCON" Beer for health and pleasure

FALCON BEER

FAMOUS FOR 200 YEARS.

*ENZYMES

These are essential substances, present in digestive juices and in certain foods, that turn the nourishing elements of food into forms that living cells can assimilate. Without their aid, most living things would derive no nourishment from food. Their action is part of Nature's life process that supports all growth, development and maintenance of strength.

"ENZYMES" BUILD HEALTH

Representatives:

S. H. HASKELL (EASTERN) LTD BOMBAY, CALCUTTA.

NEW YORK COTTON 5 POINTS UP

Gold And Wheat Steady But Silver Quiet

Bombay, January 30.

On Saturday Cross-rates ruled quiet.

NEW YORK COTTON FIRM

New York Cotton ruled firm on local and foreign buying.

GOLD VERY STEADY

London gold was very steady but silver was quiet.

WHEAT STEADY

Wheat was steady. Jute was firm.

WALL STREET FIRM

The London Stock Exchange was closed. Wall Street was firm.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MARCH 1937

New York, Jan 30

Previous closing	12.78
To-day's opening	12.83
Difference	plus 05
To-day's closing	12.83
Difference	plus 05

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MARCH 1937

Liverpool, Jan 30

Previous closing	7.11
To-day's opening	7.10
Difference	—.01
To-day's closing	7.14
Difference	plus 03

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May Rs. 228-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Jan 30

Cotton maintained a fairly steady tone on scattered buying by local and foreign interests influenced by steadiness of Liverpool cables but there was no fresh buying with the result that no wide movements occurred.

Operations in March began at 12.83 i.e. 5 points higher than previous closing prices advanced on domestic and foreign buying influenced by better outside markets but after the initial advance there were no further important movements with March finally closing at 12.83 with a rise of 5 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Jan 30

The following were the opening ranges:—

March (12.74/12.74) 12.84/12.83
May (12.55/12.55) 12.65/12.65
July (12.38/12.37) 12.47/12.47

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Jan 30

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.:—

American March (7.07) 7.14
American May (—) 7.11
Egyptian March (9.92) 9.93
Egyptian May (—) 10.12

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Jan 30

Broach cotton for April May delivery moved between Rs. 228-12 and Rs. 228 4 The rate at 9-30 p.m. was Rs. 228-8 with New York futures 3 points up at that time.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Jan 30

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows:—

METALS

Tin (£225 buyers £225 1/4 sellers. Barely steady) closed
Lead (£26 1/4 buyers £26 3/8 sellers. Easy) closed
Electrolytic Copper (£56 3/4 to £57 3/4) closed
Glasgow Iron (£87) closed

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay January February (£14 1/4 sellers) £14 1/4 sellers
Linseed Calcutta January February (£14 1/8 sellers) £14 1/8 sellers
Linseed La Plata January (£11 1/2 sellers) £11 1/2 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal February (£15 3/4 sellers) £15 11/16 sellers

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Jan 30

Previous closing	4.89 27/32
To-day's opening	4.89 23/32
To-day's latest	4.89 3/4

(At the time of New York cotton closing.)

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Jan 30

Previous closing	4.89 13/16

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, Jan 30

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"India bought. China and speculators sold. Market quietly steady."

To-day's opening	4.89 13/16
To-day's closing	4.89 11/16
Difference	nil.

FRANC RATE

London, Jan 30

Previous closing	105.10
To-day's opening	105.13
To-day's closing	105.10
Difference	—06

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Jan 30

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.89 13/16 and then eased to 4.89 11/16 on lack of support.

Franc opened at 105.09 and then improved on some buying to 105.06 but eventually the rate gave way under some selling pressure to 105.09.

LONDON SILVER

London, Jan 30

	Last Price.	To-day's Price.
Spot	20 5/16d.	20 1/4d.
Forward	20 1/4d.	20 1/4d.

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-0 1/4) 1-0 1/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-2 3/4) 1-2 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0 1/2) 1-0 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-2) 2-2

JUTE

New Crop February March (£18 7/8 paid) £19 1/16 paid and value
Dunlop February (£22 1/4 sellers) £22 1/4 sellers
Lightning February (£20 1/2 sellers) £20 1/2 sellers

RUBBER

Spot (10 3/16 buyers) 10 3/8 value
Forward April June (10 3/16 paid and buyers) 10 3/8 paid and value

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

May 1937 Delivery

Bombay, Jan 30

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

	Rs. a. p.
Rates at 11-0 a.m.	7 7 6
Rates at 12-0 noon	7 7 6
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	7 7 0
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7 6 9

3½ P. C. GOVT. PAPER

Closing Quotation

Bombay, Jan 30

The 3 1/2 per cent Government Paper was quoted at Rs. 96-6 at 1-0 p.m. The security market was closed after 1-0 p.m.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Jan 30
3-30 p.m.

The Stock Exchange was closed to-day.

LONDON GOLD

London, Jan 30

Gold Bars fine per ounce (£7-1-11 1/2) £7-2-0

DISCOUNTS

London, Jan 30

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent
4 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent
6 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent

CROSS RATES

London, Jan 30
3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 5/32) 1-6 5/32
Paris on Bombay (7.942) 7.942
New York on Bombay (37.06) 37.07
Berlin on Bombay (0.92 1/8) 0.92 1/8
London on Milan (93.09) 93.03
London on Shanghai (1-2 19/32) 1-2 21/32
London on Kobe (1-1 31/32) 1-1 31/32

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotations

Bombay, Jan 30

	Rs.	a.	p.
Silver ready	50	5	0
Silver 1st settlement	50	5	0
Silver 2nd settlement	50	3	0
Silver 3rd settlement	50	5	0
Gold ready	35	2	6
Gold 1st settlement	35	2	6
Gold 2nd settlement	35	2	3
Sovereigns	22	6	0

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Jan 30

Liverpool wheat opened firm with March at 97 5/8 and May 99 1/2. The market was fairly active on moderate buying but subsequently the demand slackened in the absence of any encouraging outside news.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Jan 30

Chicago wheat opened very steady with May at 1.27 7/8. Prices advanced on scattered local and commission house buying influenced by better outside cables.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Jan 30

	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat	5	6	9
Wheat September	5	5	9
Linseed May	7	7	0
Linseed September	7	10	6

The tone was quiet.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Jan 30

The following were the opening rates:

General Motor (dol 66 1/8) dol 67 5/8
Anaconda Copper (dol 52 5/8) dol 52 7/8
U S Steel Common (dol 92 1/2) dol 94 1/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 149) unquoted.

Jain Monk Presents Address To Harijan

(From Our Correspondent).

PRANTIJ, (By Mail).

A gathering, under the auspices of Prantij Harijans met here on Monday last to present an address to Mr. Bhaijibhai Waghela for being elected unopposed to the Bombay Legislative Assembly from Scheduled Class Constituency, when well-known reformist Jain Monk, Muni Hamendrasagarji, presided.

Editor Fined Under Press Act

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Jan. 29.

Mr. A. N. Bhandari District and Sessions Judge pronounced judgment in an appeal filed by Mr. Shibcharan Jain Editor "Chatarpat" against the order of Mr. E. S. Lewis sentencing him to two month's R. I. under the Press Act. Mr. Bhandari upheld the conviction but changed the sentence into fine of Rs. 200. The Editor was released from jail on payment of fine.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Flood Of Money

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Jan 30

On the money market to-day, though the United States' floods show signs of abatement, the flood of money at the market's disposal continues unchecked. The glut is especially noticeable in non-clearance quarters which are giving credence to the opinions expressed in some directions that French funds have widened the everflowing stream. Consequently borrowers have often obtained loans from institutions on cheaper terms than those available at clearing banks.

Wall Street opened barely steady.

INTER-COLLEGIATE SPORTS

St. Xavier's College Win Championship Cup

The tenth annual Inter-Collegiate sports meeting was held on Saturday afternoon, under the presidentship of Sir Nowroji Saklatwala.

Lady Saklatwala gave away the prizes to the successful competitors.

A final programme of 16 events was gone through in the afternoon.

It will be remembered swimming, boxing, wrestling and cycling events were decided some time ago.

St. Xavier's College won the championship cup and H. Ribeiro of the same College individual championship.

PRIZE WINNERS

The following are the prize winners: (in the order of merit in each case and result first).

DISCUS THROW:—J. Fritz (St. Xavier's), C. C. Ballantine (Grant Medical), T. Millard (St. Xavier's); 82 ft. 9 1|2 inch.

100-METRE RUN:—L. Dias (St. Xavier's), N. A. Durham (St. Xavier's), H. Ribeiro (St. Xavier's); 11 2|5 secs, University record.

RUNNING HIGH JUMP:—S. Oliveira, J. Fritz, H. Saldhana (all of St. Xavier's) 5 ft. 7 1|8 inch. (record).

110-METRE HIGH HURDLES:—H. Ribeiro, J. Fritz, L. DeSouza (all of St. Xavier's); 17secs.

JAVELIN THROW:—H. Saldanha (St Xaviers), C. C. Ballantyne (Gr. Medical), E. D'Souza (St. Xaviers), 104 ft. 6 in.

400-METRE RELAY:—St. Xaviers, Elphinstone, Grant Medical; 47 2/5 seconds.

70-METRE RUN (LADIES):—Miss L. Pinto, Miss M. Patel, Miss Edna; 10 2/5 seconds.

200-METRE RUN:—H. Riberio (Xaviers) D. H. Kapadia (Syd), C. Rozario (Xaviers), 24 1/5 seconds (record).

RUNNING BROAD JUMP:—H. Riberio, (Xaviers), P. J. Jachariah and A. V. Khan; 19 ft. 11¼ in (record).

400-METRE RUN:—N. A. Durham (St. Xaviers), A. M. Peshman (Grant Medical), and C. Rozario (St. Xaviers) 55 2/5 seconds.

400-METRE RELAY (LADIES):—St. Xaviers, Wilson, Grant Medical, 1 minute 4 2/5 seconds.

1,500-METRE RUN:—M. Almeida, (St. Xaviers) A. O. Nazareth (St. Xaviers), E. A. Sequeira (Grant Medical); 4 minutes 42 1/5 seconds.

PUTTING SHOT:—J. Fritz (Xaviers) C. C. Ballantyne (Grant Medicals), R. M. Massani (St. Xaviers); 32 ft. 4½ in.

1,600-METRE (MEN'S) RELAY:—St. Xaviers and Elphinstone, 4 min. 42 1/5 secs.

TUG-OF-WAR:—Grant Medicals (defeated Xaviers).

1,500-METRE STEEPLECHASE:—A. O. Nazareth, A. E. D'Souza, and D. Sequeira of St. Xaviers, 5 min. 5 2/5 secs.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Jan. 30.

Following a small decline of 2 points in New York cotton futures the local market opened to-day at Rs. 229 for Broach A/M. delivery but declined to Rs. 228/4 on scattered selling. Later on there was some buying and prices improved to Rs. 228/8.

The undertone of the market was good. We look for sudden active demand and think it safe to buy in the local market.

Liverpool market was due to open at a rise of one point but it opened one point down and local market experienced scattered selling and Broach A/M was quoted at Rs. 228/4. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M Rs. 228/8
Broach J/A Rs. 231
Oomra March Rs. 209/4
Oomra May Rs. 209/12
Bengal March Rs. 183/4
Bengal May Rs. 182

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, Jan 30

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P ...	189	186	183	180	
Punjab ...	189	186	183	180	
Oomra No. 3	217	214	211	208	...
C P No. 1	232	229	226	223	...
C P No. 2	223	220	217	214	...
Khandesh	212	209	206	203	...

MONEY AND EXCHANGES

Bombay, Jan. 30.

B. C. RATES—	
T T D D	1/6 1/16
LONDON—	
Banks selling T T D D	1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T	1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D	1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 mos.	1/6 7/32
NEW YORK	
B C Rate T T	273 1/4
Banks selling T T	271 1/4
Banks buying T T	269 1/4
PARIS—	
Banks selling T T	787
Banks buying T T	802
JAPAN—	
Banks selling T T (From	
Banks buying T T	76 5/8
AMSTERDAM—	
Banks selling D D	67 1/4
JAVA—	
Banks selling T T	77 7/8
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D D	84
SHANGHAI	
Banks selling D D	81 3/4
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D	156 1/4
BERLIN—	
Banks selling D D	90 3/4
CROSS RATE—	
New York/London	
29th instant	4.89 3/4
Japan/London—	
30th instant	1/2
Java/London—	
30th instant	8.90
Hongkong/London—	
30th instant	1/3 1/32
Shanghai/London—	
30th instant	1/2 5/8
London/Paris	
29th instant	105.10
London/Belgium	
29th instant	29.01 1/2
London/Switzerland	
29th instant	21.41 1/2
London/Berlin	
29th instant	12.17
London/Stockholm	
29th instant	19.39 1/2
London/New York	
29th instant	4.89 13/16
London/Amsterdam	
29th instant	8.94 1/2
London/Italy	
29th instant	93.09
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.	
Gold	
28th instant	£7-1-11
29th instant	£7-1-11 1/2
Silver London Ready	
29th instant	20 1/2
29th instant	20 5/16
Silver London Forward	
28th instant	20 7/16
29th instant	20 1/4
Silver New York Ready	
28th instant	45
29th instant	45
London Discounts 3 months	
28th instant	9/16 p.c.
29th instant	9/16 p.c
London Discounts 6 months	
28th instant	11/16 p.c.
29th instant	11/16 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate	3 p.c.
Bank of England Rate	2 p.c.
Money:—	
Call	1 p.c.
3 Months	1 1/4 p.c.
6 Months	1 1/4 p.c.
Tone:—Steady.	

Osaka Sampin Exchange

Osaka, Jan. 30.

March	258.90 pls 300
April	258.60 pls 350
May	258.00 pls 320
July	258.50 pls 400

Active Buying In Cotton Mill Shares

TATA STEELS VERY STEADY

General Feeling Bullish

BOMBAY: January 30.

As anticipated, there was a fairly active buying in Cotton Mill shares, which resulted in a sharp rise in prices.

A prominent Operator was reported buying freely Bombay Dyeing shares on hopes of increased dividend and the general feeling is now becoming definitely bullish.

Raw Cotton prices are likely to harden, as local prices are unduly low, and any improvement in cotton prices is likely to have a favourable effect on the textile industry.

Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 895 and steadily advanced under active buying and closed at about the highest level of the day at Rs. 917.

There was a slightly better enquiry for Cement shares, which also improved. Indian Cements opened at Rs. 518 and improved to Rs. 520.

It is generally believed that in sympathy with improvement in Steel prices in foreign markets local prices will also be raised. This belief induced some buying in Steel shares. Ordinary shares were also in keen demand and they closed at Rs. 294-8, while Dfds. reached a new high level of Rs. 1,267-8.

The market was open to-day for one hour and there was a fairly good turnover. The general feeling continues bullish.

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, Jan. 30.

	Rs	as
100 Ahm. Advance (Rs. 14)	305	0
250 B'bay Dyeing (Rs. 25)	915	0
100 Century	221	4
100 Central India (Rs. 4)	291	4
100 Colaba (nil)	152	8
100 Coorla	110	0
250 David	75	0
250 Dawn (Rs. 10)	395	0
1 E. D. Sassoon (nil)	0	12 6
100 Finlay (Rs. 2-8)	119	6
100 Gokak (Rs. 2-8)	218	12
1000 Hindustan (Rs. 75)	1725	0
100 Indore	48	12
100 Khatau (Rs. 2)	95	10
100 Kohinoor (Rs. 8)	283	12
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	667	8
250 Madras United N.	11	0
1,000 Morarji (nil)	960	0
250 Model	58	12
50 Mysore (Rs. 3)	105	0
200 New Great (nil)	191	4
100 Oosmanshahi (Re. 1)	58	8
100 Phoenix (10)	305	0
25 Sassoon Silk (Rs. 2)	62	8
1,000 Sholapur (Rs. 50)	2300	0
50 Simplex (Rs. 1-2)	88	12
100 Swadeshi (Rs. 4)	247	8
100 Swan (nil)	90	0
500 Vishnu (Rs. 50)	1320	0
1000 Western	805	0
BANKS.		
50-100 Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	119	0
25-50 Central (As. 12)	35	4
500 Imperial (Rs. 30)	1527	4
125-500 I. Conty (Rs 7-8)	376	4
50-100 India (Rs. 2-8)	139	0
100 Reserve Bank (Rs. 3-3-4)	135	8
5 Union (As. 4)	5	12
CEMENTS.		
10 Bundi (As. 10)	39	2
100 Coimbatore	199	6
70 Gwalior (Rs. 5)	130	0
160 Indian (Rs. 24)	525	0
40 Katni Def. (Rs. 83-8-9)	2305	0
100 Katni ord. (Rs. 10)	385	0
75 Okha (Rs. 7)	288	12
10 Punjab (As 12)	29	12
100 Shahabad (Rs. 13-8)	502	3
70 United (Rs. 2-8)	158	8
INSURANCE		
80-500 Empire (Rs. 14)	880	0
15-100 Jupiter (As. 12)	16	6
15-75 New India (Rs. 1-4)	44	8
20 Mercantile	46	0
200 Oriental (125)	5200	0
10-50 Vulcan (As. 8)	7	12
ELECTRIC.		
100 Ahmedabad Old (6)	178	2
1,000 Andhra Valley (45)	1722	8
10 Ajmer (As. 4)	14	0
50 B'bay Tram (Rs. 3-8)	150	10
100 Bom. Suburban (Rs. 6)	210	0
10 Broach	14	0
100 Karachi (4)	267	8
100 Poona (4)	267	8
100 Surat (Rs. 8)	208	2
100 Tata Hydro (Rs. 5)	186	4
1,000 Tata Power (Rs. 40)	1561	4
RAILWAYS		
500 Ahmedabad Prantij	920	0
100 C Province	99	0
Saramati		
100 Gujarat	93	8

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Jan. 30.

Century (216/4) 217 220 216 221
Bom. Dyeing (882/8) 895 902 910 916 913 915
Kohinoor (272/8) 277 285 282 283
Central India (282/8) 285 290 292 291
New Great (180) 180 185 186 185 191
Simplex (83/12) 88
Swadeshi (237/8) 245 243 246 247
Bundi (39) 39
I. Cement (517/8) 518 520 523 525
Punjab (29/8) 29/8
Shahabad (501/4) 505 501 506 502
Andhra (1705) 1712 1720 1722
Tata Hydro (186/14) 188/12
Tata Power (1535) 1550 1547 1560 1562 1561
Tram. Ord. (150/5) 150/10
T. Steel Dfd. (1250) 1265 1255 1260 1270 1272 1270 1267
T. Steel Ord. (290) 293 291 294 294/8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (177/8) 177/4
Bellapur (178/12) 177 175/10 180/10 178/12
B. Steam (285) 285 287/8
B. Burma (628/12) 630 636 637 636 637

100 Mandra Bhon	102	8
100 Pachora Jamner	98	0
100 Sara Sirajgunje	102	0
500 Tapty Valley (17-8)	772-8	
MININGS.		
10 Shivrajpur (As. 8)	46	8
30 Tata Steel Def. (Rs. 7-8)	1,267	8
75 Tata Steel Ord. (Rs. 6)	294	8
MISCELLANEOUS		
100 Alcock (Rs. 5)	280	0
50 Belapur Sugar (Rs. 7)	178	12
300 B'bay Safe Dep. (Rs. 40)	900	0
250 B'bay Steam (Rs. 15)	287	8
125 B'bay Burma (Rs. 12-8)	637	8
60 Do. Conty. (Rs. 5)	208	12
8sh. Br. B Petrol (nil)	6	6 6
50 B. Telephone (Rs. 2-8)	116	0
9 Burma Corp. (As. 8)	11	6
2sh. Indian Copper	4	1
100 I. Bleaching (Rs. 4)	147	8
50 I. Invest Trust (Rs. 2)	54	0
100 I. Radio defd. (12)	533	12
100 I Radio Ord. (15)	525	0
1000 Port Canning (Rs. 25)	621	4
15 Scindia (Re. 1)	21	4
30 Premier Const. (Re. 1-1)	100	8
25 Tata Oil (nil)	20	0
PREFERENCE.		
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1565	0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	306	4
7 p.c. Bom Trams (T.F.)	88	0
5 p.c. Central India (T.F.)	540	0
7 p.c. Katni 1st	136	4
7 p.c. Katni 2nd. (T.F.)	146	4
7-1/2 p.c Punjab Cemen	13	10
6-1/4 p.c. Prem. Const. 1st	108	12
6-1/4 p.c. Prem. Const. 2nd	103	8
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	161	4
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1602	8
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	197	8
7½ p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	177	4
7 p.c. Vishnu	692	8
DEBENTURES		
3-3/4 p.c. Andhra Valley	102	12
6 p.c. Andhra Valley	111	0
4 p.c. Bom. Telephone	51	8
7 p.c. Sholapur	85	4
6 p.c. Tata Hydro	111	8

(Last Dividend in Brackets)

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Jan. 30.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 99/12
3 per cent 1951/54 101/12
3 per cent 1941 Bonds 103/12
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 96/6
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 105/12
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 110/4
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan 113/2
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 118/8
3 per cent U P Bonds 98/8
5 per cent 1938/44 107/10
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan 110/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan 106/2

TAX FREES

3 per cent 1945/55 119/8
4 per cent 1953/63 Loan 112
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 106/4
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 125/4

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent B P T 1974 109/8
4 per cent M Deb. 1974 108/12
5 per cent M Deb 1959 118/8
6 per cent M Deb 1954 130/8
6 per cent K P T 1956 130/8
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 102/8

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 96/1 and after declining to Rs. 95/15 improved to Rs. 96/6 Tone. uncertain.

Indian Sterling Loans

London, Jan. 29.

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	79 1/2
3 1/2 per cent	93 1/2
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	103 1/2
4 per cent 1948/53	107 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	113
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	117
5 per cent 1942/47	112 1/2
3 per cent 1949/52	99
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	81 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	104 5/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	103 5/8

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Jan. 30.

Yesterday London gold prices improved 1/2d to £7-1-11 1/2. London-Paris Exchange rate declined 6 points at 105.10. Dollar sterling cross rate was quoted at 4.89 27/32. London silver prices declined 3/16d. at 20 5/16d. China and Speculators sold and support was small and the market was quiet. There were small buyers at fixed rate for forward while cash section was neglected. New York silver prices were unchanged at 44 3/4 cents while Montreal prices were 5 points down. The local market was quiet with increased selling and off-take was limited.

GOLD—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready	35	2	9
Magh	35	2	0
Fagan	35	2	0
SILVER—			
Ready	50	5	0
Magh	50	4	0
Fagan	50	6	0

GOLD EXPORTS

Bombay, Jan 30

Two shipments of bar gold valued at Rs. 28,28,581 were exported from Bombay to Europe and America by the P. and O. mail steamer Narkunda' on Saturday.

They were of the following description: Bar gold valued Rs. 3,27,013 for New York, optional London, Paris Amsterdam; and Rs. 25,01,568 for London.

The steamer also carried four anna silver coins of the value of Rs. 2,000 for Barbera via Aden.

The total value of gold so far exported from Bombay since Great Britain went off the gold standard is Rs. 2,92,30,64,260.

LONDON SILVER STOCKS

London, Jan 28

"Messrs. Mocatta and Goldsmid state that price movements were unimportant and that some India buying for forward was in evidence, while China and speculators sold. The premium of spot decreased owing to some bulls carrying their positions instead of shipping maturing contracts. Stocks of Silver in London are estimated at 3,000,000 ounces i.e. unchanged from the previous week."—Reuter.

Montreal Silver

Montreal, Jan. 29.

February	44.90—05
March	44.75
May	44.90—05

LONDON SILVER

Spot	20 5/16
Forward	20 1/4

LONDON GOLD

London, Jan. 29

Gold Bars Fine per ounce £7-1-11 1/2

Social Reconstruction Possible Only After Independence

M. N. Roy Exhorts Students To Work For National Liberation

POONA, Jan. 30.

The immediate work that lies before the country was outlined by Mr. M. N. Roy in the course of a talk with the members of the Varthahara Sangh (Vernacular Journalists' Association) last night. He said that they all knew what "must" be done. Their work was to see what "could" be done. He was touring with a view to find out how the Congress resolutions could be worked out in actual practice.

Replying to a question, he said that he did not believe there was a variety of movements in the country. There was only one movement viz., the anti-Imperialist front. Peasants and workers were fighting more intensely and, being the worst exploited, it was their task to see that others now fighting did not compromise with Imperialism. That class was giving the strongest fight to Imperialism. Now a definite shape was being given to the goal of independence, hitherto vague and not clearly visualised, and a correct approach was being made towards the central problem in the struggle—the capture of political power.

ELECTIONS, IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVE

Continuing, Mr. Roy said that the Faizpur session of the Congress had chalked out a concrete line for immediate development of the struggle and their immediate activity was to win the elections.

The important part of students in the task of national liberation was stressed by Mr. Roy when he met the Poona students at a private meeting this morning. He said that re-orientation of Indian social life was only possible through the student community—the intellectual vanguard of the country.

THE MISERABLE PRESENT

It was no use saying that they did not take part in the present political conflict in the country. How could they be ever creators of the future if they were indifferent to the present? To become creators of the future, they should destroy the miserable present and liquidate the shameful past. Speaking of the tendency towards Revolutionary Romanticism, Mr. Roy warned them against arm-chair revolutionaries for Indian independence was the immediate issue and without capture of political power, there could not be social reconstruction.

Advising those who stood aloof from the national movement, Mr. Roy said that if there were defects, they who realised the defects were best fitted to correct them.

Concluding, he exhorted the students not to be deflected from their determination to win freedom for the country. The decisive factor, he said, would be actual political action and not propagandic theories.—A.P.

"VICTORY AT POLLS MEANS BLOW TO IMPERIALISM"

Roy's Call To Country And Maharashtra To Vote Solidly For Congress

POONA, January 30.

An impassioned plea for a united front under the Congress banner was made by Mr. M. N. Roy, when he spoke at a mammoth gathering, on the river bank, this evening. He appealed to the misguided nationalists and impatient idealists to line up with the Congress, as it was the only organised force against Imperialism.

Over 80 institutions in the City joined in welcoming Mr. Roy on his first visit to Poona.

Referring to the dais, which was draped in red, with the Congress Tricolour and Red Flags Flying together, he said that it was in the fitness of things to-day, that the working-class should fight as a detachment of the great anti-imperialist army under the Congress, whose country-wide struggle to-day, had taken the form of an election campaign. He hoped that the Maharashtra, which held a proud place in the Country's History of Freedom, would solidly vote for the Congress, as a victory at the polls would mean a great blow to the prestige of Imperialism.

Although success at the elections did not mean a great advance to their goal, it still meant resistance to Imperialism, and a skirmish won in the great battle.

The Roy Reception Committee have been unable to secure the Municipal Hall, also for tomorrow's meeting which will be held at the residence of Mr. Jedhe, M.L.A.—A.P.

Test Of Loyalty Is Imminent

"Congress Not Anti-Muslim": Plea To Support Best Of Candidates

If three and half crores of Indians had got the right to vote it was due to the Sacrifice and Service that had been done by the Indian National Congress, during the last 50 years and more. The vote was the result of the thousands of Congressmen and women courting jails and facing lathi charges. The vote was a responsibility, which had to be carefully exercised, said Mr. S. A. Brelvi, presiding over a Congress Election meeting at Colaba, on Saturday night.

TEST OF LOYALTY

The speaker said that within a few days the voters in the City of Bombay would have to face a test of their loyalty to the Congress—of their will to be free. In the service of the people, thousands had entered the jails, many had lost lives, at the command of the Indian National Congress. Today the Congress was not demanding any sacrifice from the people. The Congress wanted the people to exercise their votes in favour of the Congress.

Continuing, Mr. S. A. Brelvi said that he had heard that official influence was being brought on the mill-workers who were asked to vote for particular candidates. He asked them not to fall victims to those influences. While voting no-one would see and no-one would know for whom a particular voter had cast his votes.

CONGRESS NOT ANTI-MUSLIM

The speaker furtner said that he was aware that improper propaganda was being carried on among the Muslims in the city. They were being told that Congress was anti-Muslim. That was not a fact. During the last 50 years of its existence the Congress had not worked against any community. Congress was the organisation of all the people of India. As far as the speaker himself was concerned, he was prepared to join any Muslim organisation which was as great and national as the Indian National Congress was.

Mr. Bukhari said that it was essential for the people to improve their economic condition. There were two ways of doing that. One was by legislation and the other was by getting enough strength among the people themselves, who could get what they wanted. To-day it was a known fact that the Government did not care for the welfare of the people of the country. It was hence necessary to send to the Legislatures only those people who would fight for the rights of the people. Congress had proved itself as one of the fighters for the cause of Indian people, and it was but natural that it was expected of the electorate to support the Congress solidly.

SUPPORT BEST OF CANDIDATES.

Mr. Gangaram Jore said that the voters should coolly and calmly think of as to whom they should cast their votes for, in the forthcoming elections. It was but proper that the best of the candidates should be supported. The best could be only those who had worked for the cause of the people and who could be relied upon to work for them in the future. Though none of the candidates could be stated to get anything for the workers, it could be stated that the Congress had been the only body which had been fighting towards that, and one could easily rely upon their continuing their fight in a more effective manner when they got into the legislatures.

Mr. Nagindas Master said that the people of India were hearing nothing but news about the elections to the Provincial Legislatures, in the different Provinces, for the last few days. The Congress, through its Service and Sacrifice in the cause of Indian Freedom, during the last 50 years, had a claim on the people. There could be no doubt that Bombay, which had always stood by the Congress would stand by it in the forthcoming elections also and the Congress would come out triumphant.

NATION'S BEST SERVANT.

Mr. S. K. Patil said that the vote had been fought for. Congressmen courted jails and faced lathi charges and the result had been an enlarged franchise. Gandhiji who attened the R. T. C. wanted adult suffrage on behalf of the people of India, but that was not given. The vote was a responsibility; the vote was a weapon which could shatter the bonds of slavery, when used in the right way. The Congress demanded the support of the voters, as it had proved to be the best servant of the nation. Unless Congress had at 90 of its men in the Bombay, i.e., 175 men, nothing could be done. Gujerat, Maharashtra and Karnatak were returning all the Congress candidates. Bombay which claimed that it always led and the rest of the country followed, would certainly retain its fair name and return all the Congress candidates.

He asked the voters in the General Constituency to divide their votes among the three Congress candidates, and appealed to the Muslim voters to cast their both votes in favour of Mr. S. A. Brelvi who was a Nationalist Muslim, and who was an Indian first and everything else afterwards.

BALLOT FAVOURS DESHMUKH

Hindu Women's Right To Property Bill Will Be Discussed On February 4

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, January 29.

The ballot of 21 bills pending before the Assembly for meeting on February 4 held to-day favoured Dr. Deshmukh who will move consideration of his bill relating to Hindu Women's right to property. This of course will come after the Assembly concluded discussion of Select Committee motion on Dr. Bhagwan Dass' Hindu Marriage Validity Bill. Dr. Deshmukh's Bill was quickly disposed of. There are three Bills to go to the Select Committee. These are, in order, Mr. B. Das' Child Marriage Restraint (Amendment) Bill, Mr. M. C. Rajah's removal of Civil Disabilities Bill, Sardar Sant Singh's Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill (Amendment of Sections). 30 34 (A) and (35) Sant Singh has three more bills for circulation, namely amendment to sections 167 and 386 of Criminal Procedure Code.

PRESIDENT ADDRESSES MIDNIGHT MEETINGS

Tremendous Enthusiasm Greets Jawahar In U. P. Towns

(From Our Correspondent).

RAE BAREILLY, January 30.

Kanauj and Farrukhabad were in gala array when Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru paid a visit to these towns yesterday. The local Municipal Boards presented him with addresses of welcome. He was also given several purses both here and at other places *en route*. Mrs. Uma Nehru who is standing as a Congress candidate from Farrukhabad accompanied him throughout.

After lunching at Farrukhabad Panditji motored to Kaimganj and Aliganj where he addressed large meetings. He exhorted the people to send Congress representatives to Assemblies with overwhelming majorities so that the opponents who stood in the way of the people in the national struggle for freedom should thoroughly realise that principles counted more than personalities now. The principle for which Congress and the people stood was national independence.

His words were very much appreciated.

A MIDNIGHT MEETING.

On the return journey from Aliganj Panditji was considerably delayed owing to motor trouble and consequently reached Beawar, his next meeting place, several hours late. But so great was enthusiasm of the people here and at Mainpuri and Shikohabad that they waited in thousands long into the night and rent the air with thunderous applause on his arrival. Panditji addressed a meeting at Shikohabad at 12.30 a.m. and appealed to the women to exercise their vote. He left immediately afterwards to catch the train for Cawnpore.

As at present arranged, the Bengal and Bihar contingents of Boy Scouts, numbering about 1,300 will leave for Delhi by a special train on Saturday.

RAJEN BABU WIRES TO SARDAR

Expects Absolute Majority In Bihar

BOMBAY: Jan. 30.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, President, All-India Congress Parliamentary Committee, has received the following telegram from Babu Rajendra Prasad in reply to his yesterday's telegrams:—

"Thanks. Wire reports fairly correct. Do not affect result expecting absolute majority."—A. P.

SUNDAY EDITION OF THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

Lucky Number Scheme

Preserve this Copy It May Fetch You Rs. 100!

Each copy issued during the month of January will bear a number on the last cover page. 37 of these Numbers have been selected by us at random and these numbers are deposited in a sealed cover with the Central Bank of India, Ltd.

After the last issue of this month the envelope will be opened and the Numbers will be published in one of the issues of the next month.

The price of the copy will be stated against each Number and those who return the copies bearing these "Lucky Numbers" will receive from us the stated price. We shall buy back the copies at the following prices:—

1 copy at		Rs. 100
2 copies at		„ 50 each
4 „		„ 25 „
10 „		„ 10 „
20 „		„ 5 „
	Total	Rs. 500

37 Readers Stand to get Rs. 500

Thus 37 of the readers will have the right to sell back to us their copies bought at As. 2 only at prices varying from Rs. 100 to Rs. 5 acc ording to the number they have on their copy.

Don't Miss Your Copy

PUSHKIN

(Continued from page 6)

rule, which has not only recognized him as the greatest poet of Russia, but is doing everything to popularize his writings not only among the Russian-speaking population, but among the other nationalities inhabiting its territory as well. Pushkin's opera "Eugene Onegin," for which the great Russian composer Chaikovsky wrote the music, is a permanent feature at the Grand Opera House in Moscow. Other operas, such as "Tale of the Tsar Sultan" and "Ruslan and Ludmilla" are the favourite operas of the Soviet theatre-going public.

Pushkin Centenary

In order to commemorate the hundredth anniversary of Pushkin's death all over the Soviet Union special Pushkin Committees have been organized. These committees are carrying out numerous measures to commemorate and to popularize the great poet's work. 13,400,000 volumes of his works are being published for the celebration. Hundreds of artists and sculptors are engaged in creating works depicting various phases in the life of the great poet. Between the period of January and November of 1936, 5,000 articles and 240 special literary pages were published by Soviet newspapers issued in the Russian language alone. 1.779.435 gramophone records of Pushkin's poems with musical accompaniment have been produced and another 2.700.000 are planned for production during the first three months of the ensuing year. Radio broadcasts, lectures and talks on Pushkin and his work will continue throughout the year of 1937.

He Is Alive Again!

Thus the Soviet Government has done and is doing its best to realize the dream of its great national poet. To the Tungas, who is no longer a savage, and the Kirghiz, who is no longer a nomad but a settled and cultured citizen of the U. S. S. R., Pushkin is better known than he himself expected a hundred years ago. Pushkin was little if not completely unknown to the wide masses of Russia during the life time which was a burden and finally was cut short by the cruel Tsarist regime. Now Pushkin's name and his works have been resurrected and rule supreme in the minds of Soviet Russia. Living in the Soviet Union to-day one feels as if the great is alive and is continuing to make his precious contributions to the world's treasury of 'belles lettres.'

In my opinion one cannot know either the Russian people or their language without deep study of Pushkin's works, just as much as it is impossible to know and understand Pushkin without knowing the Russian people and their language.

TRUE CRITERION OF ART

(Continued from page 8)

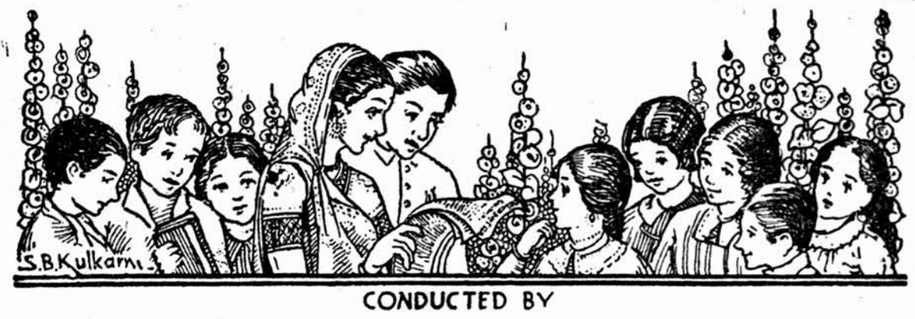
fellow-man has suffered, has been degraded (Loud applause). Here, at least, on our bodies, let us make sure that the Spirit through the hands of the worker. Can a machine purvey this sacred magnetism? Think of this and apply it to nearly all the commodities of life, and you will know one reason why most of us are so miserably unhappy.

Place Of Machines

I do not condemn machinery. It has come to help. Manu said somewhere that the machine which is controlled is good, whilst that which controls man, is bad. If we could apply that throughout the industrial world, machines would be kept in their right place. But you can never determine what is right and what wrong by councils of capitalist industrialists alone. You must put the master-craftsman on these councils. He is the real captain and leader of industry, where the principles of handcraft versus machine have to be determined.

Men and women who live out the divine ideal of arts and crafts become inspired. Believe me, if you try to be true in these things —yes, if you only try— sin will never be alone. I speak metaphor when I say that the Devas, the Angels, become d[illegible] companions of simple artisan[illegible]nerated men and women. B[illegible] they cannot walk with m[illegible]anised humanity. Angels must have gardens to come to. If we have, as yet, no gardens for them in this outer life, let us [illegible] them ourselves purified of fal[illegible] ideas and they will do the rest.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER



CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

I have received a letter from one of our Members of Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and I reproduce it with pleasure here-under.

Dear Dada,

In our last gathering of the All-India Children held at Hyderabad (Sind) a resolution was passed that all children should be treated with due respect, love and dignity.

Last night my father gave me a blow for something which was trifling. It seems my father has not read that resolution. So I request you to kindly send its copy to him.

Your Loving,
S———

The above letter does need a comment. I am glad if the parents have not noticed this resolution. the children have. But in this particular case, is it that the child wants me to draw attention of her parent just because she cannot do so directly?

In that case, I would certainly help the child. And if I cannot write to the parent personally, let the child show this Corner to

"KOKILA."

him, and I hope the purpose will be served all right. But S—— must remember that she should also do this work keeping in her heart all that love, respect and dignity with which she must treat her father.

I trust and fully believe that all good parents have "love, respect and dignity" of children in their mind. And I feel that this particular child has assuredly enjoyed all these—just because she has been able to be on the look-out, and if her parent, according to her view, has erred, she wants him to be guided on the right path.

Therefore, without ascertaining the facts further, let me also reproach the child a little for trying to be modern in "running to the press" to complain against her dear father. And mind you, S——, my reproach is full of "love and respect and dignity" for you.

Thus, I think, and you ought to be sure of that as well that when your father gave you a little blow —probably once in a way, that also was full of all the "love and respect and dignity" that he has for you. I wonder why he should have felt the necessity of giving you a blow though: Are you so naughty as that?

As a rule we are against corporal punishment being inflicted on children. I think it does no good..... But let our children also be well-behaved. They should go on so lovingly as to not even invite a rebuke from their parents, teachers or any elders—

So, instead of trying to teach your father, S——, I would rather wish that you learn to grow better and better day by day.

LITTLE THINGS.

Dear Dada,

I like the following poem very much. Kindly publish it for my friends.

Little drops of water,
Little grains of sand
Make the mighty ocean
And the pleasant land
Little words of kindness—
How they cheer the heart!
What a world of gladness
Will a smile impart!
Little acts of kindness——
Nothing do they cost.
Yet when they are wanting,
Life's best charm is lost.

I am eleven years old. I read in the second standard of the Marwari Vidyalaya. If you publish this I will show it to my master. He will say, "You are a good boy."

I salute you.

Yours Loving.
SHREE GOPAL BHAIYA.

THE CRUEL KING
(Written and Illustrated by Bro. Ramji Verma)

Many many years ago there lived a King. He was very cruel. One day during summer he went alone to a river outside his own Capital.

Under the cool shade of a green tree he saw a man sitting. The King came near the man and asked "Is the King of this country tyrant or just?"

The man answered "He is a very cruel and unjust King". At this the King became very angry.

King: "Do you know me?"

Man: "No. Sir."

King (angrily): "I am the King of this country".

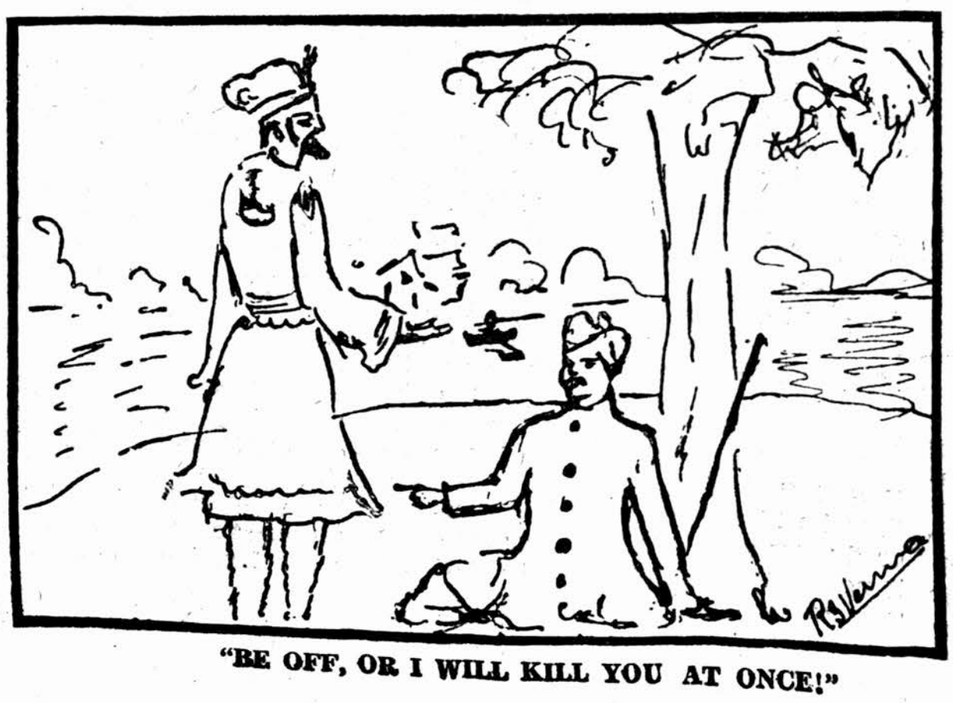
When the innocent man heard this he was confused. But he was a very clever person. He began to say "Do you know who I am?"

The King replied: "No"

"I am the eldest son of a certain merchant." said the man. "One day while I was doing some mischief a fairy came to me and said that for three months I will be a mad chap. And so I am mad now".

Saying thus the man held up a stick and cried: "Be off. or I will kill you at once". (Please see the illustration elsewhere).

The King was alone, so he was afraid and ran away to his capital.



"BE OFF, OR I WILL KILL YOU AT ONCE!"

THE RETENTION OF IDEALS.
(By Diwan Bhojsing G. Pahlajani).

It may be recalled that during the last month, the first Pen-Friends' Camp in India was held at Sukkur (Sind) with a great success. Here are extracts from the presidential speech made at the occasion by Diwan Bhojsing G. Pahlajani, B.A., B.Sc., Advocate, ex-Deputy President of the Bombay Legislative Council.

My Young Friends!..... I have sympathy with those of you that possess ideals. The retention of these ideals is a different matter. We find that as the world closes around you day by day, as you grow from boyhood to manhood, as the stress of life presses on you, as your parents and brothers either depart or leave, you grow pessimistic and begin to lose faith not only in your ideals, but even in yourselves. Your will becomes weak and, you lose heart, as you have to fight the difficulties of the world, you are disposed to yield to temptation and even join hands with evil. Acquisition of money becomes our Youths' ideal, with the result that your ideals fall. That is the most dangerous time of your life, as it has been mine and of many others.

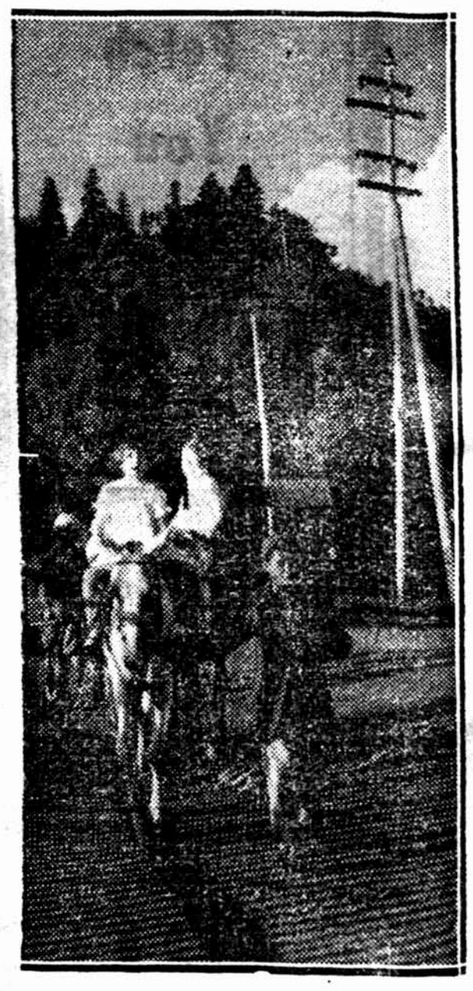
At this stage of your life you are impressed with the spirit and need of union. At this stage you have communal spirit. At this stage, social evils appear large and destructive to you. You perceive their magnitude. At this stage you have within you a determination to love the right and resist evil. You, young men of the present day, have within you ideals of service and "Seva." You are ready to put yourself out to be useful to your fellows.

"Pen-Friendship" as I see it, is a further extension of this ideal of youth, spreading from one place to another, a world movement intended to embrace the world. In question of knowledge there is no caste or creed. The great C. V. Raman of India, the great Marconi of Italy, and the great Tagore, are in pursuit of knowledge. They are akin to each other. In youth movements, where youths aspire to acquire knowledge, as you do through the Pen by communicating with oversea friends, there cannot be difference of creed nor of aspiration.

However, you must remember that the temptations around you are so great, and bitter in their fruits as well—but fruits that unaided you rarely overcome them. Your will weakens. You yield. Once on the downward grade, you have a tendency to go lower still. It is then that you should seek aid. Here God comes unto your life. That unseen Presence that sees you and aids you. It is then that prayer helps you. Pray for guidance, pray for strength to overcome temptations and to bear, and all will be well. Pray hard and you will get guidance. Do not lose your ideals. Stick to them and you would come out successful. This is my advice to you.

THE SPIRIT OF UNITY.
(By Mr. T. R. Makhijani).

And here are extracts from the Reception Committee Chairman's speech, delivered by Mr. T. R. Makhijani, at the occasion. In thanking the friends who had collected there and relating to them a short history of his place, Sukkur, he has expressed his views on the utility of an organisation such as that in the following words:—



"HOMEWARD BOUND."
(Photo by A. M. Quettawala).

.....You should not forget that the Brotherhood movement which this Camp is expected to strengthen by its closer and intimate touch with members promises to do great things which without your co-operation and help cannot be accomplished. When I stand to welcome you I also feel that co-operation and discipline is being maintained in our ranks.

I must also say a few words from the utility point of view of this institution. The Pen-Friends' Organisation is no longer quite a new movement in our country, although I admit that it is still in its infant stage. It has a very wide sphere of work.

Unfortunately, in India, we have not yet understood it well. In other countries like America, Canada, England, Germany, Russia, Japan, Australia this movement has cre-

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

ated altogether a new outlook among their youths.

This country with all its vast area verily lacks spirit of unity, brotherhood and solidarity. But for it to-day it would have been a country free from narrow provincialism, communalism, sectional prejudices and religious bigotry and intolerance.

These differences, I feel, make it all the more necessary for our young men to understand the spirit which animates the Pen-Friend movement. I, therefore, wish that you catch that 'Spirit;' I mean the invisible spirit of this movement which will really make your lives charming, and India truly Great.

BIRU'S PROMPT HELP.

(By Miss Usha Setalvad).

Biru's mother was sick. The doctor had prescribed five pice worth of quinine. As Biru walked towards the chemist's shop he passed by the fair. Again and again he fingered the three pice in his pocket. Two pice! He wanted two pice to buy the quinine and make his mother happy. Just where he stood a cart drove up. It was full of toys. The owner was looking around impatiently for his coolies had disapeared. A bright idea came to Biru. He offered himself as a coolie!

"Give me but two pice. sir. I shall do the job," He said. The man looked at his face, pitied him and consented.

To and fro, to and fro, from cart to stall went Biru. When at last it was finished his little arms were aching. But he was undaunted and smiled as he looked at his employer's face. "My two pice sir."

The man was pleased at Biru's prompt help, gave him two pice and also thrust a toy bycycle into his pocket.

Biru was overjoyed. A dash for quinine to the chemist's shop and then to his mother's beds'de. Flushed and happy he told her the whole story Mother hugged her dear boy close.....

DO YOU KNOW-

(By J. M. Mistry).

(i) Mahatma Gandhiji is the idol of truth and non-violence.

(ii) The richest men in the world are the two Americans—J. D. Rockefeller and Henry Ford.

(iii) The architecture of Taj Mahal is the most beautiful and unrivalled in the world and that the cost of its erection amounted to nearly £2,000.000

(iv) The highest mountain in the world is Everest which is 29,441 feet high.

(v) The largest river in the world is Amazon in America, whose length is 4,000 miles.

(vi) The largest city in the world is London with a population of 8,737,143 persons.

(vii) The biggest library in the world is Bibliothic National having 1,000,000,000 books.

(viii) The biggest canal in the world is Suez. 100 miles long, cost £27,725,000.

(ix) The highest building in the world is Empire State Building in New York which is 1.200 feet high.

(x) The largest and most barren desert is Sahara covering an area of nearly 3,500,000 sq. miles.

(xi) The largest bridge in the world is Tray Bridge in Scotland which stretches 2 miles.

(xii) The largest ocean in the world is Pacific, having an area of 63,786,000 sq. miles.

(xiii) The largest wall in the world is the "wall of China", 100 miles long, which was erected in 214 B.C.

(xiv) Greenland with an area of 827,300 sq. miles is the largest landscape in the world.

CHILDREN'S MEETINGS.

Balkan-ji-Bari meetings are held every Sunday morning at the following places:—

(1) KHAR: Laxmi Nagar Hall, 10th Road, under the guidance of Sjt. M. J. Parmar.

(2) VILE PARLE: Ishwardas Park, under the guidance of Sjt. S. N. Namle.

(3) MATUNGA-DADAR: Balak Mandir, under the guidance of Sjt. C. K. Sampat.

(4) BANDRA: Mrs. Ratan Behn Mehta's place, Harijan Children, under the guidance of Mrs. S. H. Jhabwalla.

(5) SANTA-CRUZ and BOMBAY CITY: Centres will soon be started.

Let all boys and girls residing in these places and the vicinities go there to attend and take full advantage of the meetings, where a nice programme of games, stories, songs, etc., etc. is arranged.

And let the parents and guardians encourage their children to participate in these lively programmes, which make them very happy.

THE BLIND MAN'S BREAKFAST.

(By Prahalad Singh.)

Before starting this game the players should spread large sheets of paper on the floor. This being done, two players are blindfolded and seated opposite each other, just within arm's reach.

They are then given some bread and vegetable or rice and potatoes—something to eat. And now they proceed to feed one another as best as possible.

Their clothes should be well protected, for the spoons generally go anywhere but into their mouths! The blindman's breakfast is the funniest meal in the world.

HOPE!

(Photo by Moorthy Vasan).

IS IT TRUE?

(By Jacob Issacs).

Some of the following statements are right, some wrong—"Do you know which? All you have to do is to put "Yes" or "No" against them, then refer if you are correct.

STATEMENTS

1. Coffee was introduced into Europe from Brazil.
2. The longest railway station platform in the world is at Sonpur, B. & N. W. Railway (India.)
3. A man of 30 can expect to live about 12,000 days.
4. The Ganges is the longest river in India.
5. Sir Issac Newton's wife was no good at mathematics.
6. Jargonelle is a kind of:—(1) Game; (2) Vase; (3) Pear. (4) Flower; (5) Dance.
7. Germany is more densely populated than Italy.
8. Napoleon was a very unsatisfactory pupil at school.

CORRECT ANSWERS

(1) Wrong,.it came from the near East, about four or five hundred years ago.
(2) Yes. 2,415 feet.
(3) Right.
(4) No. Indus.
(5) He never married.
(6) PEAR.
(7) Right. Six more per square mile.
(8) Wrong. He distinguished himself.

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

Children under 12 years can join as members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years can become companions and elders wishing to be helpful can also be enrolled either as associates or patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour, creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

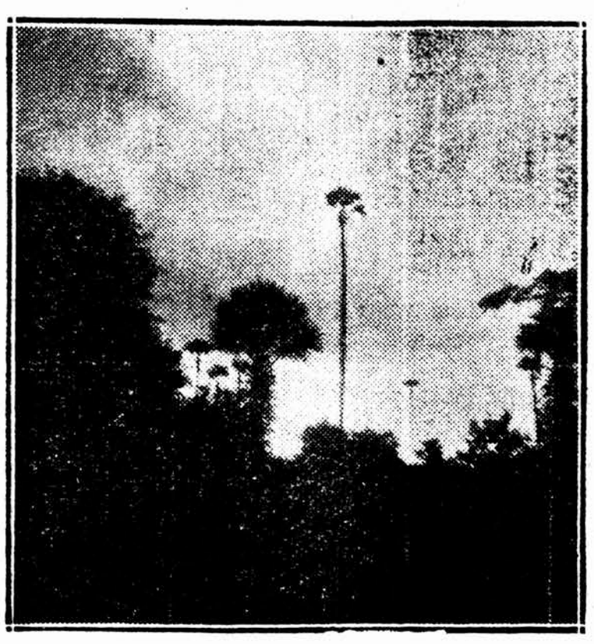
If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"Gulistan,
Khar—BOMBAY.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

What is there in these
(Photo by M. J. Vyarawalla).



And, how does this one impress you?
(Photo by Harnam Motwane).

HOMOEOPATHY IN RINDER-PEST

Cheap And Effective Remedies For Malignant Cattle Disease

By D. N. KOPPIKAR

Rinder-pest is a malignant infectious disease of cattle and other ruminants including bison of the forest. It is such a devastating plague that agriculturists are driven to penury, just for want of plough-cattle, their primary need. Even the strongest animals, especially buffalo-kind are a prey to this disease.

Symptoms

Some of the symptoms of Rinder-pest are:—

The affected animal stops eating fodder and drinking water; there is profuse salivation; offensive breath; foul mouth; swollen tongue; abdomen swollen and tense; either no stools at all, or bloody slimy stools with severe straining; anus swollen, at times even the thighs are affected with the swelling. The animal stands drooling, drooping its head, with back curved upwards, trembling all along, lastly drops down and dies in a day or two.

Relief

In this disease known in Kanarese by the name of "Haligi Roga", the affected animals are segregated as far as possible, but this is ineffective; and the contaminated water and fodder spread the infection, and hundreds of cattle die away before the Veterinary Department comes to the rescue. Veterinary Doctors now give free preventive relief by a method known as "Goat Virus method of vaccination". It is said that immunity is produced by this method. This is crude Homoeopathic practice. In the scientifically manufactured potency according to Homoeopathic Pharmacopoea method, the virus may be found to be a very reliable curative as good as the small-pox virus "variolinum" which in the potencies is a preventive and curative in most cases, and as good as "Malandrinum" obtained from the "grease" a disease of horses akin to cow-pox, is a curative and a preventive of small-pox when potentised homoeopathically.

In This Year Of Grace

Poor ignorant farmers and milkmen who are the usual sufferers here in India, have not yet been trained to avail themselves of the free help offered by Government, as do their enlightened confreres of advanced countries. Thus, thousands of cattle, the mainstay of agriculture, and "mothers" of under-fed and growing children, are lost, year after year. This is happening in Kanara, Dharwar, Bijapur, Surat and other districts, even to-day, when there is so much thought being devoted to Village Uplift and improvement, when His Excellency Lord Linlithgow has been presenting Stud Bulls, and drawing attention of the big Zamindars to do the same, and when His Excellency is setting forth proposals before the public to provide for "drinking more milk", by scientific breeding of live stock. It is a pity to see that so far scientific research has failed to find a curative remedy for this plague!

My Experience

With due deference to the authorities concerned, and with all humility, I hereby propose to announce that curative remedies are available in Homoeopathy. I consider it my sacred duty to state that in the years 1934 and 1935, when the Veterinary Doctor on the spot could do nothing by way of cure, and cattle were dying, I tried and cured genuine cases of Rinder-pest with the above noted symptoms in the villages of Bhavikeri, Belekeri, Badgeri, Hattikeri and Aversa of Ankola Taluka of Kanara District. So far as I have ascertained, there was no mortality among hundreds of cattle treated homoeopathically. My own buffalo had the attack and was cured rapidly. This encouraged me.

My Son's Experience

My son, R. D. Koppikar, now practising Homoeopathy at Haliyal, Kanara, had similar experience. When he was at Udipi practising Homoeopathy, Rinderpest played havoc among the fine cattle of the famous Krishna Temple recently. The Veterinary Doctor failed to cure, and many animals were lost. Then my son offered his services, and saved 80 out of 87 animals. 7 having come to his care in a too far advanced stage. The Math Authorities presented him with a reward of Rs. 100

The Remedies

The one important remedy that I used was:

Mercurius Vivus 200th Potency. One pill of the size of a mustard in a dose. More than that is unnecessary. But 5 or 6 pills may be given at a time. Quantity is not so much the consideration in Homoeopathy. It is the selection of the proper remedy and the potency for a given case. Generally a dose may be given every two hours of this remedy in this potency. The frequency of the dose depends on the severity of the symptoms. The remedy should be stopped, as soon as symptoms abate, and when improvement sets in; for instance, when the animal begins to eat and drink.

If the stools are very bloody and the straining severe "Mercurius Corrosivus" 200th Potency may be used instead of the Merc. Vivus.

The convalescence may be cut short and the animal made fit again, quickly, by administering a single dose of a pill or two of Sulphur 200th Potency.

Administering the Dose

Five or six pills may be put into the mouth anywhere inside, after cleaning that portion by removing the froth and slime. They may be dissolved in water 4 to 6 ounces, by succession, (shaking) and the solution given in ounce doses. The case comes under control in a day or in 12 hours.

Homoeopathic remedies cost little. An ounce of pills of the above mentioned remedies may cost Rs. 2 at most. If the size of a mustard is ordered, which is Pillets No. 25 or 30, an ounce may contain 1,600 pillets, i.e. two to three hundred doses at least, enough to treat 50 to 100 animals. The remedies can be had at any reliable firm.

Intelligent educated unemployed youth, specially those of humanitarian spirit, should take up this life-saving national work, instead of wasting precious life time in vainly hunting after jobs. Homoeopathy blesseth him that gives and him that takes.

protect your teeth with—
Odol Tooth Paste
makes teeth like pearls
What do you expect from your toothpaste? That it should keep your teeth absolutely clean and naturally white without damaging the enamel, that it should massage the gums and keep them firm and healthy, that it should be highly antiseptic and prevent decay germs from settling in the crevices, that it should have a pleasant taste and leave the breath sweet and fragrant.
Odol, as doctors and dentists all over the world have testified, does all these things if used twice daily—and no toothpaste can do more.
Os—16

INFLUENCE OF ULTRA VIOLET RAYS

"They Are Absolutely Necessary For Vigorous, Normal Existence"

The infuence of ultra-violet rays on our health is perhaps the most far-reaching medical revelation of this century. Everybody is affected by it, particularly those who lead what we call sheltered lives, the ones who have always imagined that they take unusually good care of themselves. It has been proved that these rays, whether from sunlight or from artificial lamps, are absolutely necessary to vigorous, normal existence, as well as powerful aids in healing disease.

What things are likely to happen to a man who doesn't absorb enough ultra-violet energy to keep up the proper balance of minerals and other things in his body? For one thing, he grows weak and flabby. The balance of fat and lean tissue is disturbed. Teeth are more apt to decay. The blood-making organs can not do their work properly, which amounts to saying that the whole internal machinery of the body is seriously endangered. Incidentally, if you happen to break a leg or an arm and the bones refuse to knit according to schedule, you can probably blame it on your sunless past. Careful doses of ultra-violet often work marvels in such cases. —From "Sunrays and Health". by Ronald Millar and Dr. E E Free.

Quiet Heroism Of Women Prisoners In German Gaols

(Continued From Page 4)

mach pains, one of my fellow-prisoners a slave for rheumatism; neither of us received these. A woman suffering from kidney trouble was prescribed milk; she got none, because she had no money with which to buy it. With the poor food the teeth decayed; dental treatment was scarcely to be had at all, and then only if paid for by the prisoner.

GIRL PRISONERS

About 60 per cent of the prisoners were serving sentences for criminal offences and about 40 per cent for political ones. Among the former I was struck by the high proportion of young girls, 14 to 16 years old; most of them were sentenced for child murder or abortion. Their guilt was due to the new training method of labour service and the year on the land, which took them away from their homes. By no means all of the political prisoners had been consciously associated with any political organisation. A woman of 69 had given twenty pfennings to a Red Aid collection, another of at least the same age had read and passed on a prohibited newspaper. For such offences they received sentences of three and four years. A young Catholic woman was serving an eight months' sentence for having said that Hitler's dictatorship was contrary to the spirit of Christianity. Another woman had committed the political crime of sympathising with the families of imprisoned men. They were without food and were meanly refused support by the welfare organisations: she had collected money from her friends and relations and distributed it among these poor people. It was an immaterial circumstance that she was the mother of three children and also suffering from a serious malady.

QUIET HEROISM

The end of a sentence often means not freedom but transfer to a concentration camp, and there are brutal officials—the majority of those I met were such—who take advantage of this fact over the smallest trifle: they threaten that the end of the sentence will not bring release. One woman so threatened, shortly before her release was due, committed suicide.

Many others cried themselves into illness in the solitude of the cells. But what moved me more than all the threats and cruelties was the quiet heroism that I found there, on a scale I had never before experienced—the heroism which the women endure all their humiliations, either convinced already or becoming convinced while there that all this is not the true spirit of their country and that this regime of brutality cannot last for ever. In spite of prohibition of of conversation and of the isolation, I made friendships among them, and I am convinced that these women, who do not waste many words on "friendship", will be truer friends than those emissaries of the "Fuhrer" whose words and deeds are irreconcilable with one another.—Yours, etc.,

ANTOINETTE BILLARD.

A Page For Women

TIP TO THE TAILOR-MADE FRATERNITY

The Merchant Tailors' Designers' Association of New York suggests that a well-dressed man needs only nineteen suits. This is a very modest proposition to which no true Beau Brummell would subscribe. The late Baron de Reuter's wardrobe, although he was by no means a man of fashion comprised 100 dress suits, 150 pairs of spats, and other articles in proportion. But even his collection of clothes was insignificant when compared with the wardrobe of George IV, who had a perfect passion for clothes. His collection was disposed of after his death for £15,000, and Greville, who attended the sale, wrote "There are all the coats he has ever had for fifty years 300 whips, canes without number, every sort of uniform, splendid furs, pelisses, hunting coats and breeches. His profusion was unbounded because he never paid, and his memory was so accurate that one of his pages said he recollected every article of dress, no matter how old, and that they were always liable to be called on to produce some particular coat or other article of apparel years gone by."

There is, however, one American to whom even the suggested nineteen suits must be anathema, and that is Mr. J. D. Rockefeller. With the trifle of £100,000,000 to his credit he once confessed to his Bible class that he did not dress well enough, and the class agreed with him when it found out that he was in the habit of wearing a suit for fifteen years, at the end of which time he had grown rather fond of it.

BIOGRAPHIES OF JAPANESE WOMEN

Biographies of some 500 famous and notorius Japanese women of all classes and professions since the country's mythical age down to the modern times will be published by Mesdames Akiko Yosano, Yayoiko Nagami, Itsuko Niitsuma, Kuniko Imai, Natsu Kawasaki, Kikuye Yamakawa and Kanoko Okamoto, all well-known writers. The work will be at the same time a history of the lives of Japanese women. It will be translated into English and will be included in the "Universal History of Women", now being compiled by Austrian and American historians, says the "Japan Times".

GINGERED APPLES

When a jar of preserved ginger is almost empty the syrup and the few remaining pieces of ginger may be used up satisfactorily in the following way:—Peel and core a few apples and bake them whole in a fireproof dish. When they are done lift them out carefully into fruit plates, place a piece of ginger in the core-hole of each apple, and pour a tablespoonful of the ginger syrup over it. If the syrup only is left over, it may be used in the same way with crystallised ginger, sliced, and placed inside the apples

HOME-MADE FLAVOURINGS

To make orange and lemon flavourings, first of all wash the fruit and remove the peel carefully. Then cut it into strips and dry these in a cool oven. When thoroughly dry allow them to become cold and then put them in a tin and use as required.

Another way is to wash and dry the fruit and rub lumps of sugar over the skin, grating off the yellow part. Then crush the lumps of sugar and put in little bottles and cork tightly. Usually six lumps of sugar are required to remove the yellow from a large orange and four lumps of sugar for a lemon.

CLEANLINESS AND CASH

How Women In The Home Can Live A Better Life And Save Money

(BY MISS A. M. HARDCASTLE, M.A.)

Thrift has as its two closest relations, cleanliness and cash. Cleanliness first, because at least three-quarters of the nasty stuff cleared out of the rubbish bins is there through mismanagement, and false enconomy. Most of the vegetables and fruit that goes bad all over or in part, could have been eaten, while it was sound, if there was a properly controlled relation between supply, demand, and price, which is the medium of exchange. Much of what is bought and later thrown away, spoiled, could have been used if only there was more sense of proportion and of food values among the householders. It is not only food; used paper has a market value. Your old newspapers are bought for a few annas each month by someone who obviously finds it profitable. There is never a tin or a bottle thrown away that could not have been collected and used. You may see people busily picking over the waste material in rubbish bins, gathering up for sale the filthy scraps that even the sweepers reject. Thrift would save you and then those pices that grow into annas that become rupees, that in the course of years become lakhs, in a city like this. A city of neat rubbish bins, no longer stinking to heaven of decaying kitchen refuse, would be also a city in which even the poorest have a little money. Paper, boxes, tins, bottles, all have market value, the cleaner, the higher. You can begin your charity, by turning these out of your house clean and preferably direct to dealers.

STAMP COLLECTING.

Saving used stamps is a major economy. The business of stamp dealing has grown rapidly during the past few years and so has the price of stamps. Watch a collector and a dealer, in a Bombay street, notice the prices charged for those scraps of paper, and you will see that you have been throwing money into the street for years. Save every ordinary stamp that comes your way. Cut, don't tear them off the envelope. Unless you are very careful and know how to steam or soak them off and how to dry them afterwards, scissors are safest. If a single fragment of the edge or back is gone, the market value has gone too. Collect your stamps in neat bundles, tied with thread, and as the gathering grows, in labelled tins or boxes. Naturally, you will get far more of the half and one anna sort, and have to make larger bundles of them before they are saleable. The higher, the fewer, of course. But, since used stamps can't be traded for cigarettes, or a drink, they are far less temptation than a collection of pice in a money box. And at the end of a year, taken to a reputable dealer, they will bring in rather more than one might have expected, since to you, they were previously only so much waste paper. And if you get interested enough to commence collection yourself there is still no harm done. The interest grows with the collection; so also does the value. In fact, a good collection is a sound business investment. It costs money, of course. You must buy from time to time what you cannot get by correspondence and by exchange. The value of used stamps is steadily going up. And so you cannot lose on the volume: and the annas and rupees spent represent a quietly safe investment, which cannot be said of racing for instance, or of going to the cinema. Stamp collecting is

(Continued on page 42)

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

If a little turpentine is added to the water in which clothes are boiled it will make them white.

Linseed oil and turpentine, mixed together and applied to scratches on furniture, will hide them. Rub gently with a soft cloth.

Medicine stains on silver spoons can be removed by rubbing with a cloth dipped in diluted sulphuric acid. Wash off with soapsuds.

Porcelain baths should be washed with hot soapy water. Rub stains with a soft abrasive and apply a little paraffin oil to whiten the surface.

Remember that when washing lace for the first time, it should be soaked in warm water in which two or three handfuls of salt have been dissolved.

Slight scorch marks can usually be removed by applying milk. Wash material afterwards and hang to dry.

Trunks and suit-cases are best covered with paper, bed-ticking or unbleached muslin before putting away in the loft, in order to keep them in good condition and free from dust.

Vinegar, undiluted, is very good for restoring sponges which have become slimy to an almost new condition. Soak in the vinegar all night and rinse several times in hot water.

IN A £2 CANOE

Honeymoon Attempt On World's Record

Mr. Charles Morrice and his bride of Queensland, are spending their honeymoon in an attempt to beat the world's inland canoeing record of 3,450 miles made by young Englishman, Mr. John Nolan, in America. They are paddling their way down the Condamine River, thence along the Balonne, Culgoa, Darling, and Murray Rivers to the Southern Ocean, near Adelaide. Then they will return to Brisbane by the same route, covering all told, they hope, more than 4,000 miles. Their canoe which they built themselves cost £2.

Husbands Who Catch Fish Must Clean It

Husbands who go fishing have been enjoined to clean the fish they bring home by Judge Helen Gregory MacGill of Juvenile Court.

Judge MacGill, speaking at a Young Men's Christian Association group meeting, warned husbands to remember their wives wanted loving affection and supremacy in the kitchen.

Her advice to husbands was:

"Don't forget the baby is half yours and don't neglect your responsibility in this regard.

"Keep in with your in-laws. They can be useful when you want someone to watch the children.

"Clean the fish you bring home.

"Don't keep your wife for a pet

[illegible] member 'career men' are as hard to live with as career women."

BETTY NUTHALL'S ROMANCE

To Wed London Accountant

A London Press Correspondent writes:—

Miss Betty Nuthall spoke to me to-night of her romance shortly after she had arrived from London with her fiance, Mr. David a Barclay, a London accountant, who has brought her to Paisley to spend the New Year holidays with his parents. Mr. and Mrs. Barclay, of McFarlane-street.

Their engagement was made known recently.

Miss Nuthall said to me: "We first saw each other about a year ago at an hotel I am running. He came as a guest in the ordinary way. We found mutual interests and fell in love."

Her Tennis Future

When I asked Miss Nuthall of her future in tennis she laughed before telling me: "Oh, everything is so uncertain just now. Our wedding is to be some time this year, but we have not decided on a date yet.

"I can therefore make no decision about the future of my hotel business or of my tennis; except this—the wedding is not to be in the spring and I shall continue playing up to the Wimbledon contests."

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Daggett & Ramsdell

OUR SHORT STORY

PATHAN FEUD

By ENVER KUREISHI

Ahmed Khan, the Chief of Shahdara, a little State on the river Attock, watched the sun disappear behind the distant hills from the balcony of his double-storied house. The familiar hills were tinged with a faint blue irridescence and directly above the jagged line of hills the sky was a brilliant lurid crimson. From where he stood gazing vacantly into space he could see the tops of the trees in the vicinity that were black with the fast oncoming darkness and the lights from the neighbouring villages sparkling like so many sequins

The country that he lazily surveyed was dry and barren without anything commendable about it except its rugged, picturesque beauty and the interminable range of blue hills that stretched from end to end. On the other side towards the Chief's house the imperturbable river Attock flowed on with its usual grim impassivity. The placid water glistened as the light from the dying sun played upon it and here and there made great sinister patterns on the surface.

If Ahmed Khan was impressed by the rugged beauty of his surroundings he took good care not to show it. For at the moment his soul was boiling with wrath—impotent wrath and it was this knowledge that he was powerless to evade what seemed to be inevitable that fanned the fierce flame within him. He swung around and again faced the hills which now stood out on the horizon like a dark cloud.

He was a magnificent specimen of a man with a big resolute face and a chest like that of a Lion. His eyes were big and brown and smouldered with suppressed fury

and his nose like most of his people was hooked like a parrot's beak. With his colossal height and his great breadth he looked like a giant and he walked with the easy leonine grace of a wild beast. He was absolutely fearless and in the neighbouring villages he was more feared than loved.

He watched the hills on the horizon become dimmer and dimmer until finally they looked like a faint and unrecognisable blur on the sky-line. Then he swore aloud." "You Son of a Pig! One of these days I am going to teach you such a lesson that you will never orget. As he swore, his eyes smouldered with suppressed passion. Just then a servant entered from behind and coughed gently to draw his attention.

The Chief swung around his eyes were still blazing, "What is it Sher Khan?" The man addressed as Sher Khan shifted uneasily:

"Well—Khan Sahib he started shakily" I don't know how to begin; but I can't help myself when I see you looking so worried. I know how much trouble Sultan Khan is giving you—won't you give me permission to settle with him once and for all? I swear to you, he won't bother you again. Just one bullet from my old fashioned rifle and Sultan Khan will never bother you again."

A sad smile hovered on the Chief's lips as he shook his head. "No Sher Khan—this is my feud and I have sworn to take revenge myself. If I allowed you to kill Sultan Khan people will think that I was afraid to face him myself and I had to hire assassins to do the dirty work for me." As he continued a dangerous glint came into his eyes: "No, Sultan Khan must die by my hands—I must kill him!"

Sher Khan shook his head with disapproval. He was the present Chief of Shahdara's oldest and most faithful servant. That is why he shook his head disapprovingly. He was not a man to consider abstract gallantries seriously. He had an egoistical ruthless outlook typical of the Afridi. He was essentially a man of action!

"What does it matter Khan Sahib?" he pleaded "Let the people say what they like. The dogs bark but the caravan goes on Just one word from you, even a nod and Sultan Khan will never bother you again."

"No" said the Chief firmly although the loyalty of his servant moved him more than he cared to acknowledge.

"Sultan Khan is my prey. I have sworn to kill him myself. That is all." He shook his head meaning that the interview was at an end but the huge Afridi hung around silently and then recognising the futility of any further protest he said:

"Have it your own way Khan Sahib but if ever Sultan Khan crosses my path I swear I will not resist the temptation"; and with these last words he swung around and walked back the way he had come.

The Chief of Shahdara walked up to the edge of the balcony and let his eyes wander over the vast intangible mass of darkness that was the river Attock. The imperturbable abandon with which the river flowed and the sound of loud laughter which was wafted up to him from the village maddened him. Why could'nt he be free to do as he pleased instead of being hedged in by debts which his father had taken a genuine pride in accumulating during his life time? Why should he suffer for the wanton extravagances of his father?

His father had been a gay old man with an infinite capacity for blowing up money in any shape until an abcess on his liver had cut short his wild career of dissipation. He had left his son by way of lagacy a State suffering from Chronic neglect and a whole string of debts which the present Khan realised would take a whole life time to pay off. But the worst blow had been the knowledge that his house together with the neighbouring lands had been mortgaged by his father to his worst enemy Sultan Khan—the man he hated with almost a religious fervour

To the Chief of Shahdara it was humiliating; his hated enemy was actually the owner of his house and his estate and one thing was certain that he could never pay off the mortgagee. Sultan Khan had very recently hinted that soon he would take possession of the house and the news had sent the Chief mad with rage. He swore he would never

(Continued on page 44)

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for 1937

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Agents Wanted Everywhere

CLEANLINESS AND CASH

(Continued from page 41)

in fact an even surer way of getting a return than going in for competitions, and it does give, at the same time, an interest in foreign countries and in art, that one does not quite find in cross words, for instance. We like to be up-to-date. Well, to become one of the great brotherhood of the Philatelists is to be at once modern, and thrifty. One cannot always acquire so much merit so pleasantly in other lines of business and pleasure. So, that is one item at least that you can keep out of the rubbish pile and add to the profit side of your accounts. Good luck!

FROM THE WORLD'S DUSTBIN.

More thrift. We like it, when it doesn't hit too hard. Came a young man trying to sell us some of the cheap little magazines that are imported into this country and devoured like cheap sweets by the undiscriminating. If that is easy reading matter, we hope the mass of the people never gets any. And that's not professional jealousy, any more than a medical warning against eating rubbish would be. He said, when questioned about his prices, that he charged an extra anna on each copy, for his trouble in bringing them round. So we gave him an anna, and bought nothing, pointing out that we were not rich enough to give him the lawful price and his not so lawful profit, too. Then we thought a bit. These imported papers are simply rubbish: but people like the fact that they are imported. That makes them tasty. There is a tendency in Indian magazines to crib pictures and jokes from these, alter the European dress to dhoti and sari and so serve it forth as Swadeshi. Which it ain't. On the other hand, there has just come to our hands from our rival city, Calcutta, an illustrated weekly that is as good a three-annas worth as we have yet seen. Its range of subjects is very wide, international in fact. And even its picture blocks are more than black and white blurs and smudges. That is also unusual value for three annas. When Indian printers have learned to spend a bit more thought and money on blocks and founts of type, there will be again money in it all round. For the public will be glad to buy, and to keep when they have bought. And the papers will be able to push up their sales by something better than competitions and advertisements. Even, in our dreamy, imreal artists being employed and paid real money, too, to make their advertisements and to design their layouts. This is a western fashion of doing good business that has not yet been generally adopted by our people. More's the pity. Heirs of heaven know how many thousands years of culture, to-day we are picking our ideas out of the world's dustbin. Well, well! Perhaps there are diamonds in it. But there's no end of mess.

The Harassed Housekeeper

PAMELA is keeping house, while her mother is away on a trip. At first Pamela was enthusiastic over this opportunity but something has gone wrong and she has expressed her feelings poetically this way:

"The clouds roll by, the * * * comes out.
My wash will * * * without a doubt.
Then I must go to * * * * * * places
To make a score or more purchases,
And rush right back in time to peel
Potatoes for the evening meal.
E'en after supper I'm not through,
There are the dishes still to do."

The asterisks stand for the letters of missing words. The first and second of the missing words combine to form the last word.

(For solution see page 48.)

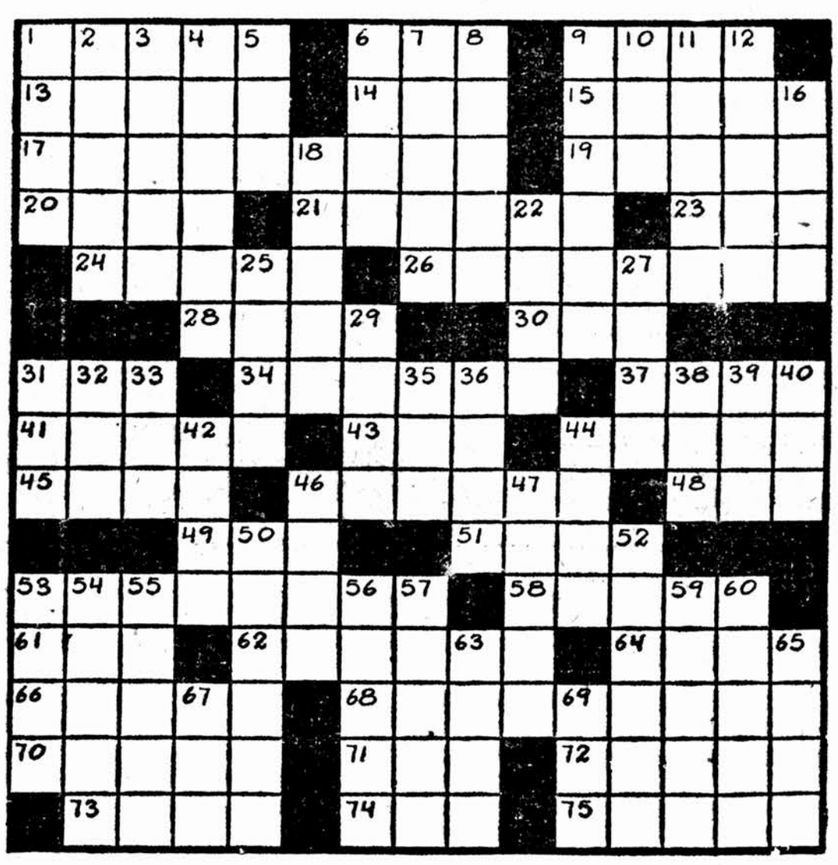
Cross-Word Puzzle

HORIZONTAL

1—Pretenses.
6—The wallaba of Brazil.
9—Young of the cow.
12—What active volcano is in the northwestern part of the island of Martinique?
14—Protuberance.
15—Assumed name.
17—What Greek philosopher was the tutor of Alexander the Great?
19—Cessation of war.
20—Units of weight.
21—The oldest, wisest and most experienced member of any company.
23—Gain as clear profit.
24—Requirements.
26—Form a judgment.
28—Action.
30—Frozen water.
31—Winged part.
34—Expiates.
37—Allowance for weight of a container.
41—What mythological god of marriage was the son of Venus and Bacchus?
43—Salt.
44—What is the native title of the ruler of Abyssinia?
45—Douay Bible name.
46—Entertain with a choice repast.
48—Bronze in Roman antiquity.
49—Expire.
51—Part of a church.
53—Coarsest.
58—Slight depressions.
61—Roman household deity.
62—Salt of oleic acid.
64—Map out, as a plan.
66—Coral island.
68—Main.
70—Nominated.
71—Supply with weapons.
72—Declares.
73—Tardy.
74—Alkaline solution.
75—Brief.

VERTICAL

1—Ejected from the mouth.
2—Wading bird.
3—Range in a line.
4—Muddled
5—What god in ancient Egyptian mythology personified the powers of darkness?
6—Player's stake in poker.
7—Beating of the heart.
8—Helps.
9—Pertaining to a goat.
10—Beverage.
11—Climbing perennial plant.
12—Surface of a cut gem.
16—City in France.
18—Attack.
22—What American Revolutionary patriot made a famous speech against the Writs of Assistance?
25—What is the missing part of the name of the American novelist: William ——— Howells?
27—Measure out.
29—Quantity of medicine.
31—Exclamation.
32—River in France and Belgium.
33—Wine vessel.
35—Old horse.
36—Dash.
38—Turkish officer.
39—Regret.
40—Worm.
42—Concludes.
44—Field of granular snow.
46—Lively dance.
47—Burdened.
50—Who was the lover of Tristram?
52—Salad herb.
53—Tribe.
54—Amount at which a person is rated.
55—Agreeable odor.
56—Leaf of the calyx.
57—Linger.
59—Drunkard.
60—Boxes scientifically.
63—Determine the rapidity of.
65—Otherwise.
67—Permit.
68—Domestic animal.



(... puzzle will appear in our issue of Sunday next)

Conundrums

WHY can a tenant, when unable to pay his rent, easily meet his obligation by tearing his clothes?

* * *

2. What always wears its clothes all through the summer, but takes them off for the winter?

* * *

3. What kind of tables have leaves but no legs?

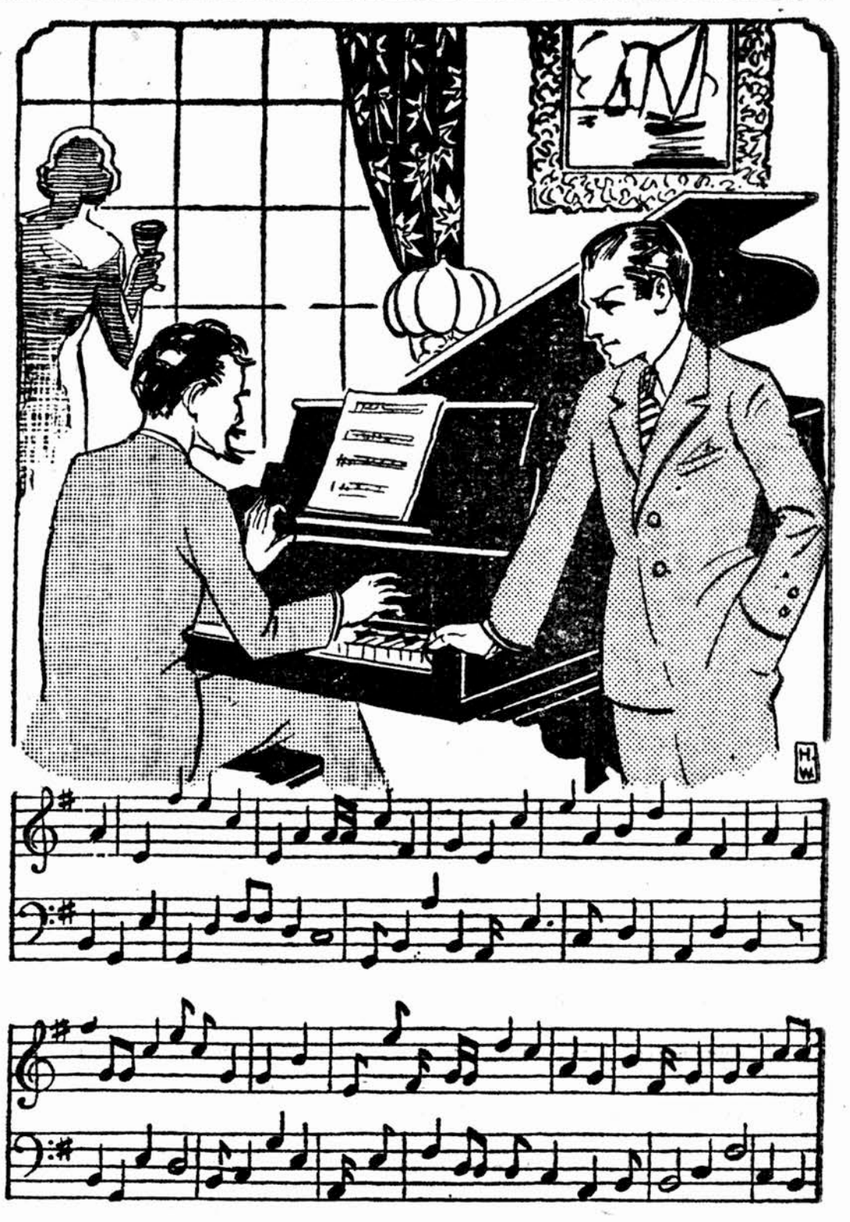
* * *

4. Why are both baseball and football good games for the barnyard?

* * *

5. What is it that can be caught, but never can be seen?

(For solution see page 48.)

Last Week's Cross-Word Puzzle

Solve the Musical Mystery of the Stolen Violin

It was a raw, blustering morning in late November when Inspector Franklin Ferret was called to the Arpeggio Conservatory of Music. Signor Arpeggio was in a frenzy. His Stradivarious had disappeared. Though valued at dol 50,000 by connoisseurs, this violin was considered priceless by the old musician, himself, as it had been in his family for seven generations.

In vain the police ransacked the studio. There were no clues to the valuable violin. The fact that the studio had not been broken into pointed to an inside job, but of all the persons known to enter the studio none had been seen to carry out a package of any kind.

The inspector, on arriving, sought out the softest chair and settling back in it, dreamily studied the room, much to the disgust of the distracted professor. Finally the detective walked over to a table on which lay a pile of manuscripts.

"Do you compose, professor?" he inquired, amiably.

"Yes," replied the irritated musician, "but zose pieces are not mine. Zey were written by my protege, Enrico, Spumoni."

"How interesting," commented Ferret, "I wonder if you would be so kind as to play a couple of bars of this top piece on your piano?"

Thoroughly exasperated, the professor complied. A harsh discord of tones filled the room.

"Wat ees zees?" roared the professor, "Enrico make fun weez me. Zees ees not mooseec."

"No," replied Ferret, "I didn't think it was. That manuscript contains a very clever cryptograph. Each one of those notes is a letter and the bars are words. The message concerns your violin. Incidentally, this protege of yours is a crook and he has a confederate in one of the porters."

Just so it turned out to be, for Ferret caught the two thieves and recovered the violin for the old professor.

Can you decipher the message that solved the mystery of the stolen Stradivarius?

(For solution see page 48.)

PLOUGHING THE ARCTIC:

(Continued from page 9)

mainland and obtain their provisions. Several air-bases are established on Wrangel Island, annexed by the Soviet in 1924, which from 1931 to 1934 could not be reached by sea. Now aeroplanes are used for changing personnel at the stations, when ships cannot reach the island. The Arctic airmen have played a distinguished part in the exploration of the northern sea-route. The Soviet possesses to-day a large number of pilots with wide experience in Polar flights.

Their great aim is the opening up of an air-route via the North Pole to America. In this connection the daring pioneer flights deserve to be mentioned, which the Russian fliers Wodop-Janov and Machotkin made last March and April to the Polar Station on Franz-Josef-Land. The distance of over 2,500 miles from Moscow to Franz-Josef-Land via Archangel, Karjan Mar, Amderma and Novaja Semlja was covered in some 24 flying-hours. Even though it is probable that a trans-Polar commercial flight from Moscow to San Francisco still outstrips the technical development of aircraft, the idea of a regular service over the North Pole in one or two decades is not a mere flight of fancy.

Right To North Pole

That Russian penetration into the Arctic region has strategic aims is confirmed by the zeal with which the Soviet Union has annexed the islands lying along the 18,750 mile coast. On April 15, 1926, the Soviet Union made it known that it claimed all islands between the north Siberian coast

Continued on Page 46

A Real Feat in Financial Juggling

CHRISTMAS is less than one month away and the members of the Young Arctic Explorers' Association are saving their pennies for presents. At least, so it seemed to the treasurer of the club when he tried to balance the Young Explorers' budget with the meager dues he had collected.

From the official bank he shook a handful of pennies onto a piece of board and, when the can rattled no more he arranged the coins in rows of fives to facilitate counting.

"Nineteen cents," exclaimed the treasurer in disgust. "There are not even enough pennies to make four rows."

Puzzle Pete overheard this soliloquy and joined the treasurer.

"But you have 45 cents in the treasury," said Pete, who took the 19 pennies and then arranged them in nine rows of five each.

This did not improve the club's finances, but it did present a very interesting puzzle. Here is a tip:

If the four triangles, shown in the drawing, are arranged on a common center, the angles of these triangles, the common center and the intersecting points of the two equal triangles will give the places at which the pennies are to be placed to make nine rows of five coins each.

TRANSFORMATION OF NUMBERS

Three and seven are only three numbers apart arithmetically speaking, but they are 11 words apart if you follow Puzzle Pete's system of changing numbers. He began with the word "three" and changing one letter at a time, found that he had to form 11 other words before the "three" became a "seven."

Can you do the same? Write down a five-letter word in each of the 11 spaces that differs in but one letter from the word in the preceding and subsequent spaces.

(For solution see page 48.)

Problem of the Two Racers, Hokos and Pokos

The original Olympic games were held in ancient Greece at a time when the spoken word was at a premium. Experimental science was unknown and everything was settled by arguing about it in the market place. Just as the modern athlete calls science to his aid to help him smash records, so the old time Greek relied upon the street rhetoricians to help him to athletic fame.

There is the celebrated instance of Hokos of Sparta and Pokos of Athens. Hokos had made the remarkable speed of 60 feet a minute at the Olympic games. His press agents insisted that Hokos was not himself that day and that his regular time for such an event was 96 feet a minute. This was twice the speed of the Athenian runner, Pokos, whose best time was 48 feet a minute. Of course the Athenians ridiculed the Spartans' claims and the latter challenged the former to hold a race between the two runners. The Athenian runner would be given an 800-foot start and the race would continue until the Spartan runner overtook the Athenian or until either of the contestants dropped out.

On the day before the race, the sportwriters gathered at the local tavern and here the race was won by Sothmes of the Athenian News.

"Granted," said he to the Spartans, "that your Hokos can run twice as fast as our Pokos. Our Pokos has an 800-foot lead. That means that during the time Hokos is running the 800 feet, Pokos will advance 400 feet. While Hokos is making up this 400 feet, Pokos will gain 200 feet. It can be readily seen that your man can never overtake our man, for no matter how small the intervening distance, in the time your man runs it, our man will advance one half that distance further."

The Spartans were so impressed by the logic of this argument that they conceded the race to the Athenians without running it. Suppose, however, that the race had been held, with the Spartan keeping to a uniform speed of 60 feet a minute and the Athenian a speed of 48 feet a minute. If the Athenian had been given a 15-minute start, how far would they run before the Spartan would overtake the Athenian?

(For solution see page 48.)

PLOUGHING THE ARCTIC

(Continued from page 45)

and the North Pole, discovered or undiscovered, as Russian territory, inside of a sector extending approximately from 32 degrees east of Greenwich to 168 degrees west of Greenwich. At the end of 1924 the Soviet flag was hoisted on Wrangel island, which had been annexed by America by right of discovery. In 1928 the Soviet also annexed Franz-Josef-Land, which had been discovered by the Austrians. It is clear that the Pan-Russian Imperialism of the Soviet extends right to the North Pole. —"World Review".

Soviet Statistics

The territory of the Soviet Union covers a surface of 8,244,400 square miles, i.e., one-sixth of the earth's surface. The frontiers of the Soviet Union are about 40,625 miles long, of which a third are land frontiers and two-thirds on the sea-coast. The seven largest lakes, together with the two land-locked seas—the Caspian and the Aral—have a surface of 224,000 square miles, i.e., about 38,600 square miles larger than the whole territory of Germany. There are 89,560,000 acres of arable land. Coal resources are estimated at 1,200,000,000,000 tons, naptha resources at 32,000 million tons (world resources are nine to ten thousand million tons), and iron ore resources of 10,612 million tons. Apart from these, there are huge resources of other minerals in Soviet soil. In 1935 the population of the Soviet Union was 168 million, belonging to 102 nations. —"Pravda", Moscow.

Reforming Reds

A company composed exclusively of reformed Communists is being formed in Kobe to operate a shoe factory and machine repair shop, the workmen in which will also be reformed Communists.

The firm will be capitalised at 600,000 Yen, the funds supplied by a group of financiers interested in the assistance of reformed Reds. The company will be controlled by a group to be called the Association of Reformed Communists for Mutual Aid.—"Asahi", Tokio.

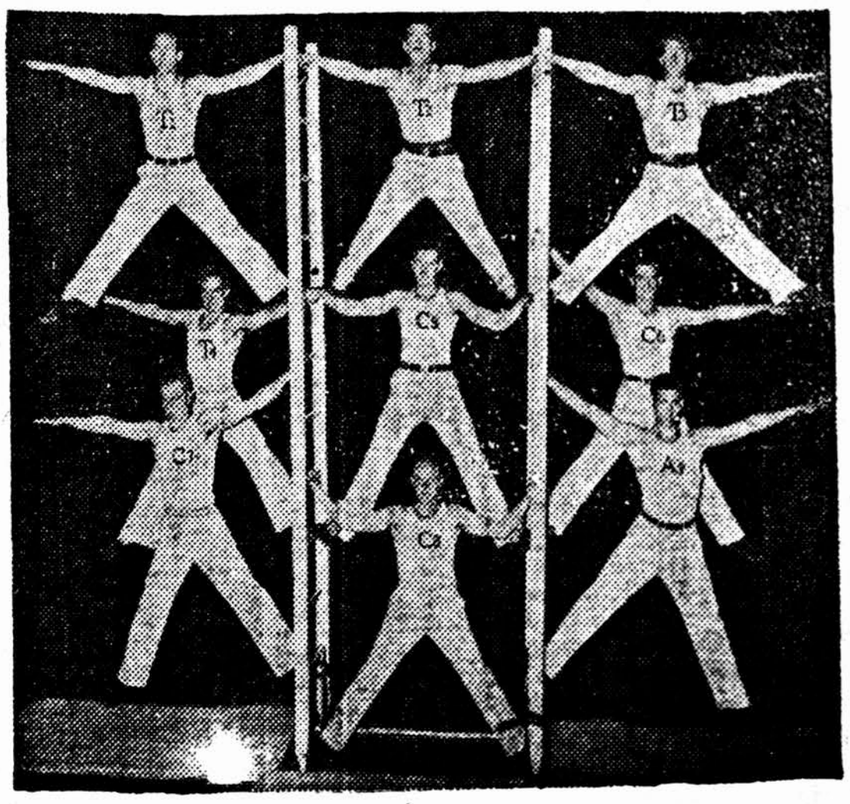
An Acrobatic Spelling Trick

A TEAM of acrobats, consisting of nine members, present a trick in spelling in connection with one of their acts, as shown in the accompanying illustration.

Each man bears his initial on his athlete's shirt. Four of the men have the initial letter T, four the initial letter C and one the initial letter A.

Using a double upright ladder the nine men group themselves in three vertical rows of three men each and are numbered from one to nine in three horizontal rows.

How can the nine men regroup themselves, so that their nine initial letters spell the word CAT four times?



(For solution see page 48.)

EXTRA ENTRY COUPONS

The following are Six Extra Entry Coupons of our "SILHOUETTE" COMPETITION. You may fill in as many coupons you wish to, provided each coupon is accompanied with a fee of ANNAS EIGHT as Entry Fee:—

ENTRY COUPON	
A	
B	
C	
D	
E	
F	
G	
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J	
K	
L	
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N	8
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P	
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R	

Name.....

Address.....

.....

Please write name and address in Block Letters. on all entry coupons.

ENTRY COUPON	
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Name.....

Address.....

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Please write name and address in Block Letters. on all entry coupons.

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

'Are they married yet?'

'Practically: He's bought her nothing for three months.'

* * * *

Minister: And in closing, brethren, let us pray. I will ask Deacon Brown to lead.

Deacon Brown (awakening from a nap): Hain't my lead, I dealt.

* * * *

The hotel clerk was growing impatient as the traveller took so long to read the names on the register.

'Just sign on that line, please,' said the clerk.

The traveller was indignant, and retorted: 'Young man, I'm too old a hand to sign anything, without reading it.'

* * * *

First Dentist: 'What do you think of my new place? The fire escape here makes my waiting room one of the safest rooms in the building.'

Second Dentist: 'Safe nothing! I lost twelve patients that way.'

They were writing letters. Hubby suddenly looked up—worried.

'What's the matter, dear?' asked his wife.

'Why—er—I had it on the tip of my tongue, and now it's gone.'

'Never mind', she said, soothingly. 'Just think hard for a moment—it's sure to come back.'

'Thinking won't help this time—it was a three-h'penny stamp!'

* * * *

It was the ninetieth birthday of the grand old man of the village, and a number of his friends had gathered at the inn to congratulate him.

After listening to their speeches the old man rose to reply: 'Thank'ee for your compliments an' wishes. Oi can't grumble 'cept for rheumatic pains. Ther's one thing Oi can say an' be thankfu' for—Oi'm stronger on my legs now than Oi were ninety years ago.'

A young surgeon received a telephone call from a colleague, who invited him to make a fourth at bridge.

'Going out, dear?' asked his wife, sympathetically.

'I'm afraid so', was the grave reply. 'It's a very important case. There are three doctors there already.'

* * * *

Wasted Energy.—A gentleman feeling a bit fed up with life decided to commit suicide by hanging himself. A friend came into the room and discovered him standing with a rope round his waist, and he inquired what he was trying to do. The gentleman told him he was taking his own life.

'But', said his friend, 'why have you the rope round your waist?'

'Well', said the man, 'when I led it round my neck it was choking me.'—

Teacher: 'Now, Willie, how much do six and four make?'

Willie: 'Twelve.'

'Guess again.'

'Eleven—nine—thirteen.'

'How about ten?'

'Oh, you can't mix me up that way. Five and five make ten.'

* * * *

Joan went to a summer resort and met the young man with whom she had quarrelled the year before.

'Sorry', she murmured sweetly. 'I didn't quite get your name.'

'I know you didn't,' said he cheerfully. 'But you tried hard enough.'

* * * *

Two astronomers were discussing the limitations of space. Said one:

'There is no limit to space!'

'No limit at all?'

'Well, practically none.'

'Ah', said the second quietly 'that's the way I like to hear you talk—conservatively.'

* * * *

A bricklayer was working on a scaffold when suddenly a brick slipped from his hand and dropped on to the head of a workmate, who was mixing mortar below.

The unfortunate man started dancing about and groaning. The bricklayer stared down, contempt in his eyes.

'Come, come!' he yelled at last. 'It can't have hurt as much as that, man. Why, it wasn't on your head half a second!'

* * * *

A farmer once made to Abraham Lincolm an obviously exaggerated statement as to the height of his hay crops.

'I've been cutting hay, too', said Lincoln smiling.

'Good crop?' asked the farmer. 'How many tons?'

'Well, I don't exactly know how many tons', said Lincoln carelessly, 'but my men stacked all they could out of doors and then stored the rest in the barn.'

* * * *

Schoolboy Howlers

Here are a few latest schoolboy howlers:—

"Marriage is a lottery" means that there are a lot of people get married in the world but there are only a few cheap prizes and a lot of blanks among them. A sweepstake is better.

A pharmacy is a place where prescriptions are carefully confounded.

"The Rights of Man" was written by Jack Payne.

Our Humorist At Large

First Flatdweller: "Did you hear about the quarrel I had with my husband last night?"
Second Flatdweller: "No, a few of the words were indistinct."

"Why are you nailing up the wall paper?"
"So that we can take it down if we move."

Radio Gymnastics in the morning.
Voice: "Hands behind head, knees bent."

Morning Blotto (to wife): "Now then one at a time."

"Your age?"
"72."
"Married?"
"Not yet."

"I'm boss in my own house, Alf."
"Sorry, old boy—when did it happen?"

SOLUTIONS OF THIS WEEK'S PUZZLES

Number Change: Three is transformed into seven in 12 word changes as follows: Three, Threw, Shrew, Shred, Sired, Fired, Fined, Lined, Lived, Liver, Lever, Sever, Seven.

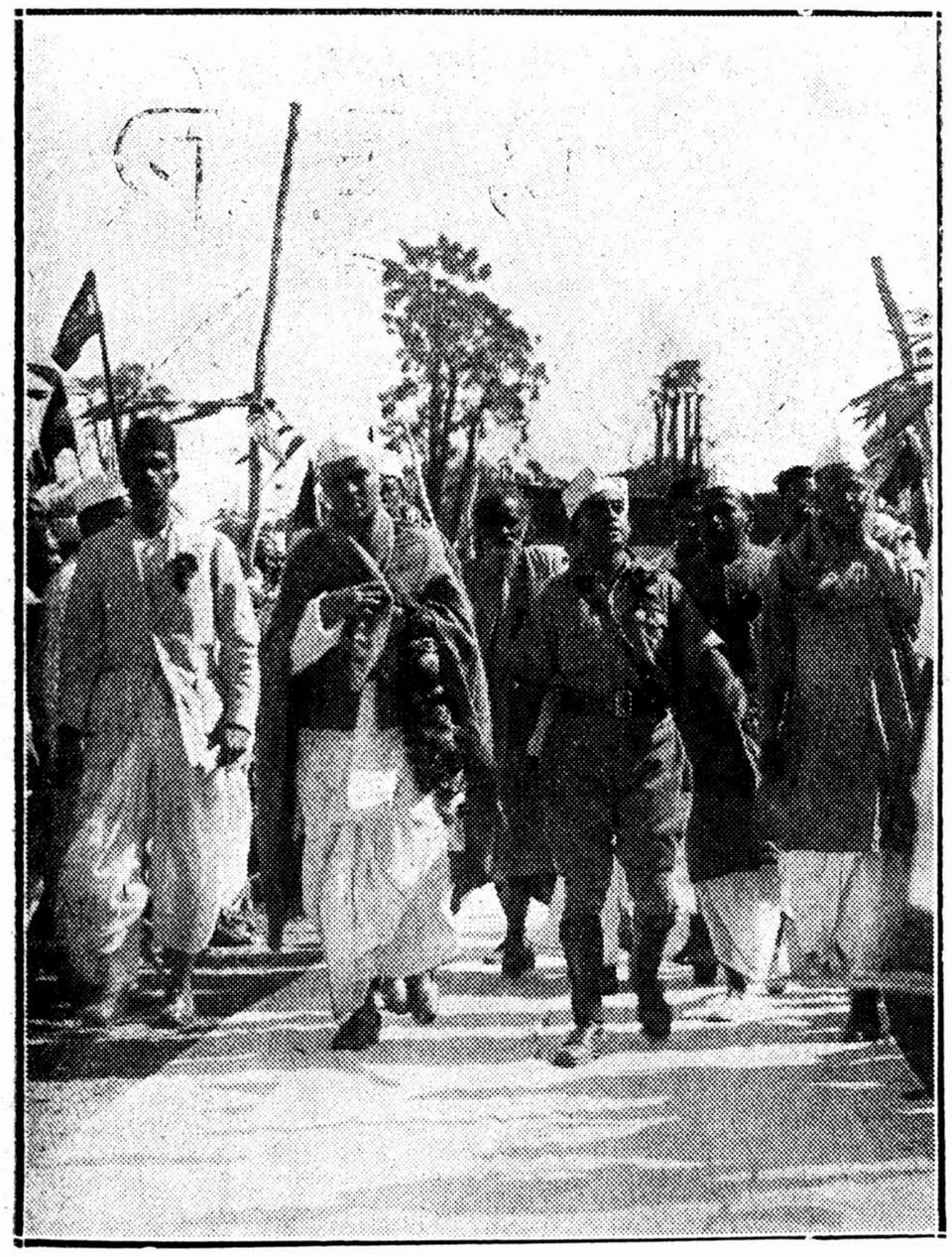
Charade: The missing words in the charade of the housekeeper are: Sun, Dry, Sundry.

Two Racers: The runners would go a distance of 3,600 feet before the Athenian would be overtaken.

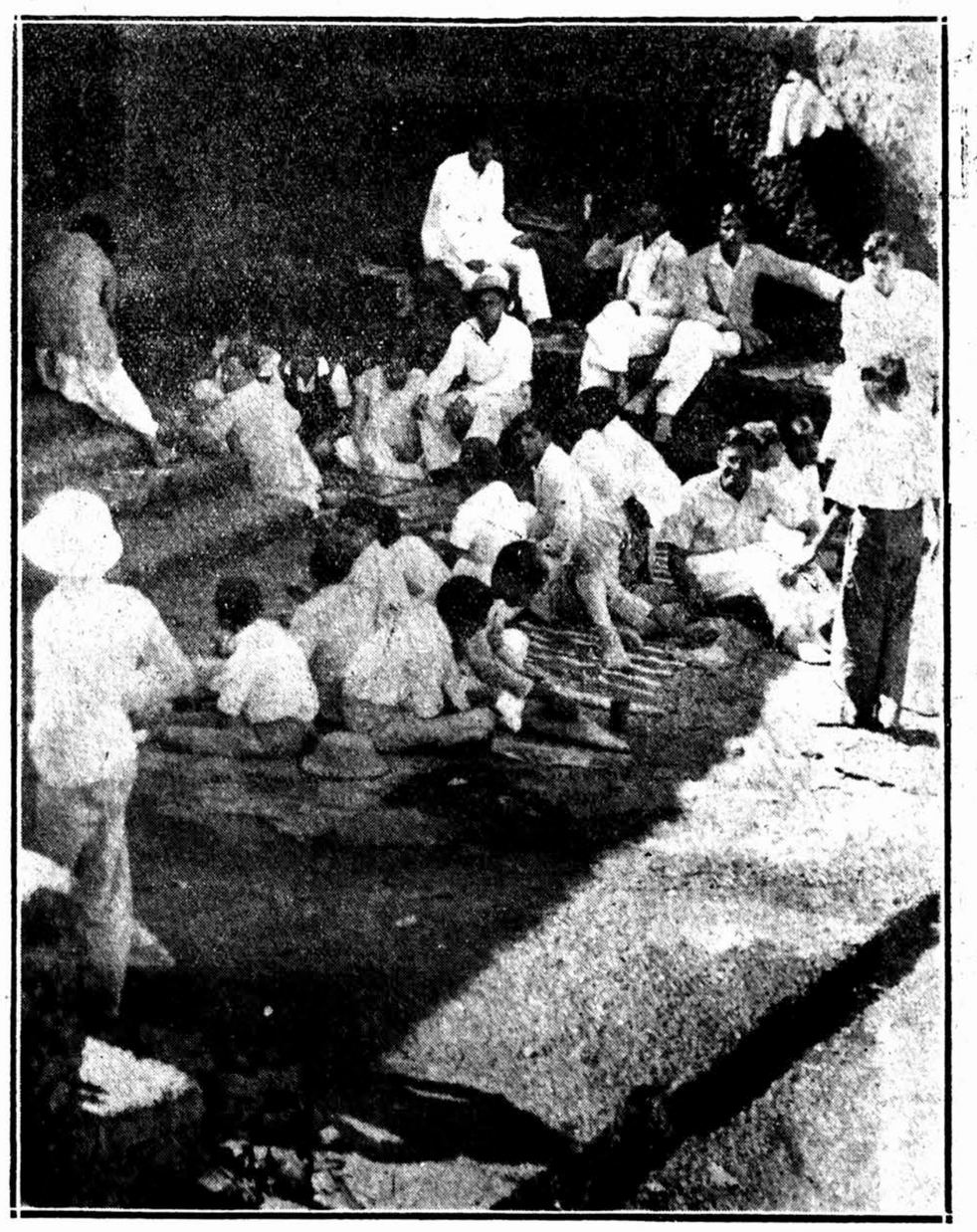
Musical Mystery: The secret message reads: I have hidden the violin in the hollow statue. Do not attempt to smuggle it out until they give up looking for it.

Spelling Trick: The nine acrobats grouped themselves in three horizontal rows as follows: First row—C5, C6, C7. Second row—C8, A9, E1, Third row—T2, T3, T4.

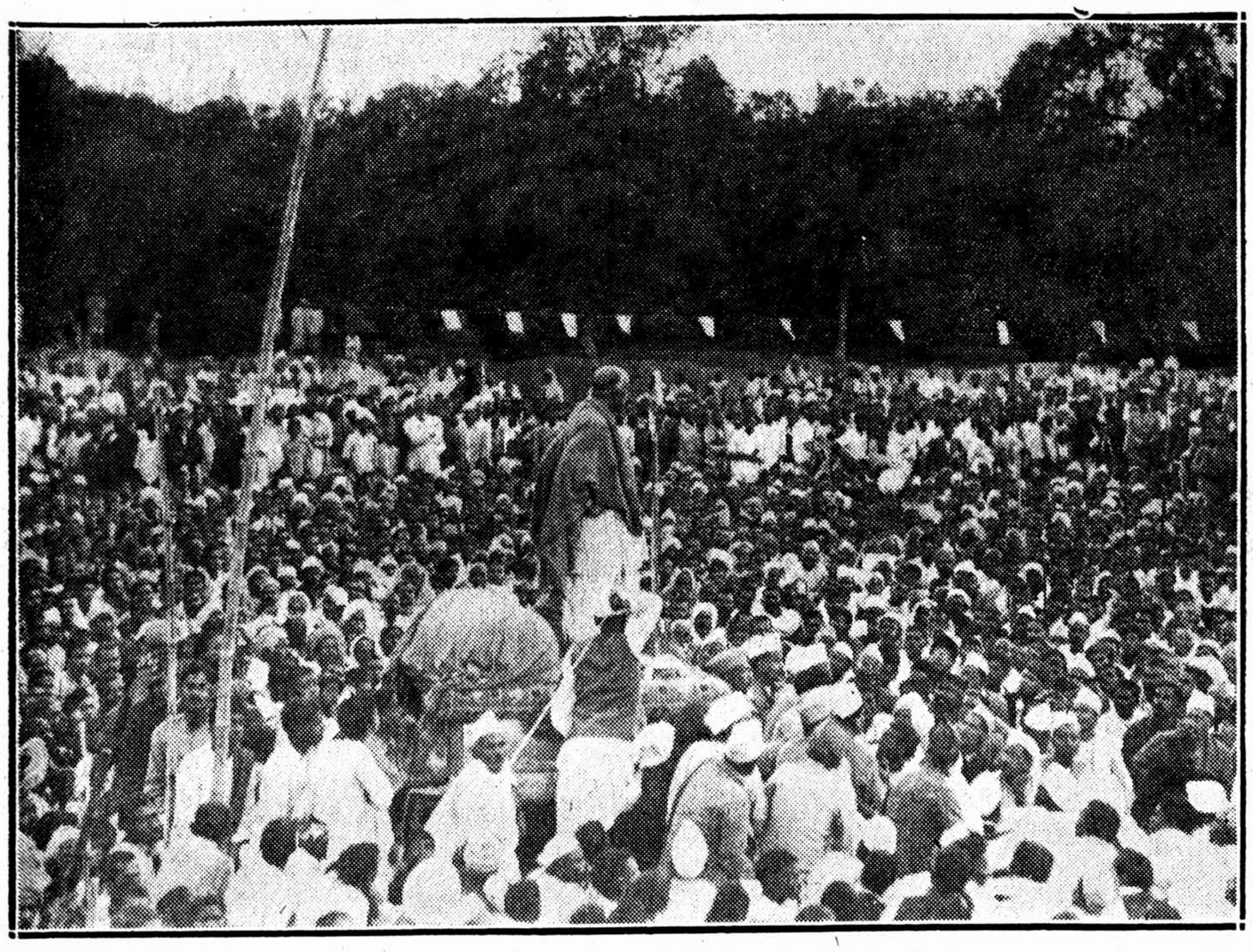
Conundrums: 1, Because the rent is then in his clothes. 2, A tree. 3. Vegetables. 4. Both have fouls (fowls). 5. A passing remark.



Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru arriving at Ranchi in connection with the Congress election campaign.

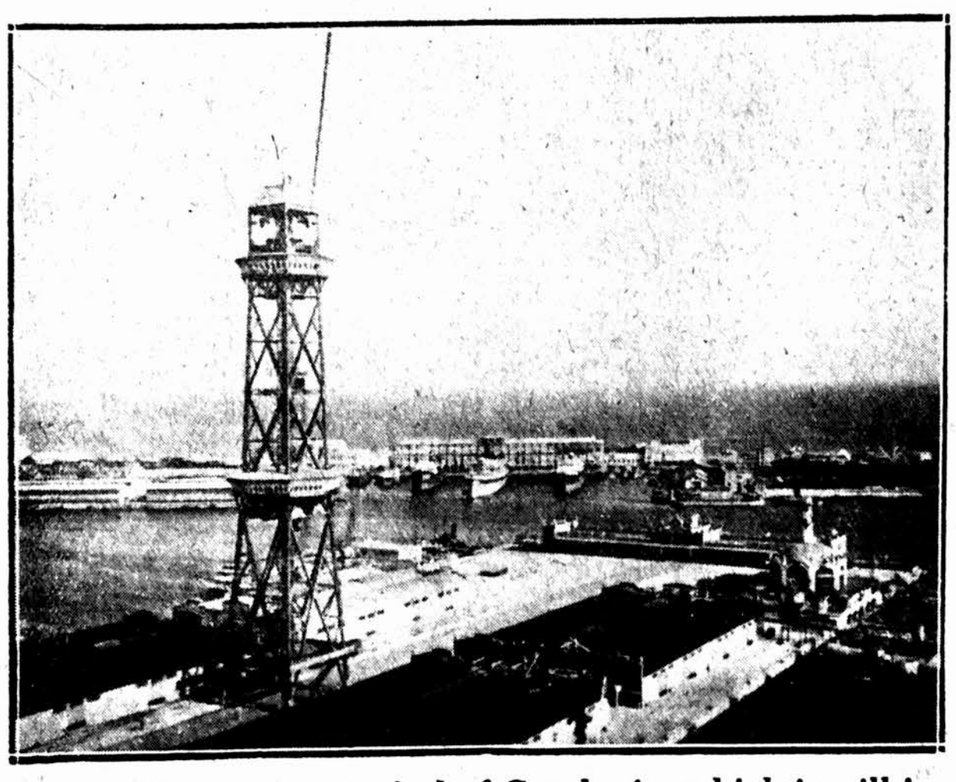


Picnic in Kaneri Caves
(Photo by C. G. Parekh).

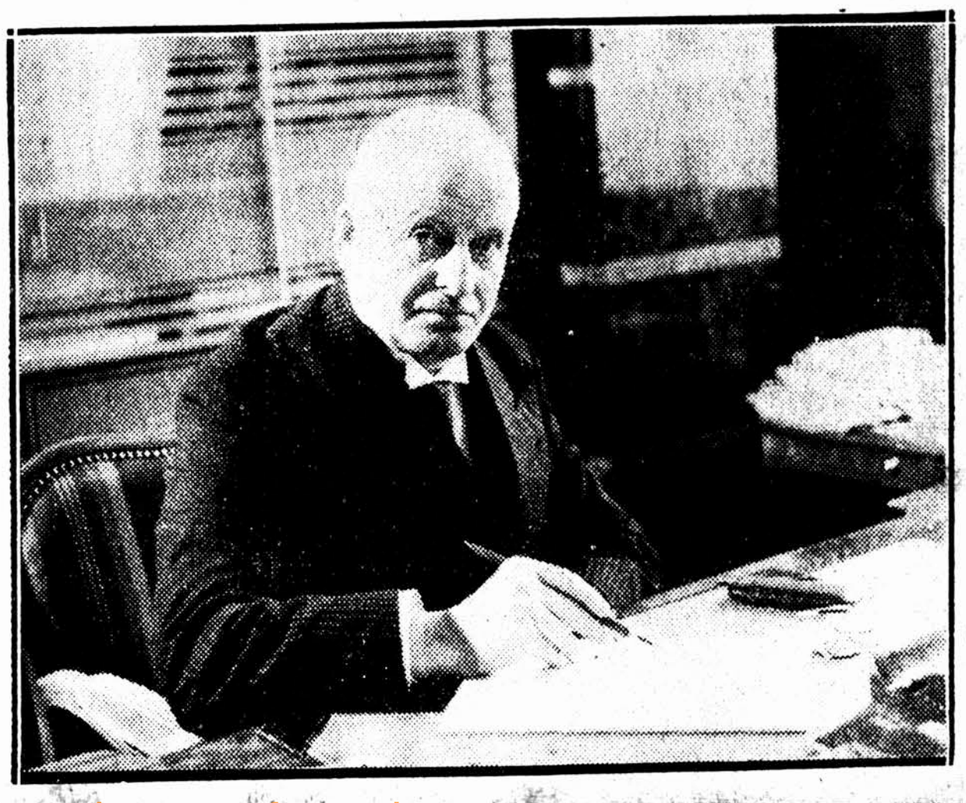


Pandit Jawaharlal addressing a mass meeting at Arrah (Behar) in connection with the Congress election campaign

Soaring 8 ft. 5 ins. above earth, Robert Wadlow of Chicago (18), provides real job for his tailor.



Port of Barcelona, capital of Catalonia, which is still in the possession of the Spanish Government.



Giuseppe Motta, fifth time elected Swiss President.

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